

LEVEL
RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 76-10

②

TRANSL--THE PLANIT TRANSLATOR PROGRAM: INSTALLATION AND APPLICATION

AD A 076812

Charles H. Frye
The Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory



Educational Technology and Training Simulation Technical Area



This document has been approved
for public release and sale; its
distribution is unlimited.

U. S. Army
THIS DOCUMENT IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE.
THE COPY FURNISHED TO DDC CONTAINED A
SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF PAGES WHICH DO NOT
REPRODUCE LEGIBLY.

Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences

May 1976

79 11 13 299

DDC FILE COPY

DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-13, the proponent agency is TAGCEN.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL

PERI-TP

SUBJECT

Clearance and Transmittal of Reports to DTIC

TO DDC-DAA-1
ATTN: Mr. Schrecengost

FROM ARI Rsch Pub Group

DATE 8 Nov 79

CM

Ms Price/48913

1. The reports listed on Inclosure 1 are approved for public release with unlimited distribution (50 numbered ARI Research Memorandums, 74-1 thru 76-30).
2. These are among the previously unrecorded ARI reports which you identified to us 22 June 1979 as not in your retrieval system. The accompanying box contains at least one copy of each report for your retention and reproduction.

1 incl
List of reports, 1974-76

Helen S. Price

HELEN S. PRICE
Research Publications Group
Army Research Institute

Acquisition For	
ARI Rsch	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DDC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unrecorded	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or special
A	

14 ARI-RM-76-10

16 Army Project Number
2Q762717A721

Educational Technology and
Training Simulation
Contract Number DAHC 19-74-C-0038

9 Research Memorandum 76-10

6 TRANSL--THE PLANIT TRANSLATOR PROGRAM: INSTALLATION AND APPLICATION.

10 Charles H. Frye
The Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory

~~Submitted by~~
James D. Baker Chief
Educational Technology and Training Simulation Technical Area

11 May 1976

12 78

Approved by:

Joseph Zeidner, Director
Organizations and Systems Research
Laboratory

J. E. Uhlaner, Technical Director
U.S. Army Research Institute for
the Behavioral and Social Sciences

Research Memorandums are informal reports on technical research problems.
Limited distribution is made, primarily to personnel engaged in research for the
Army Research Institute.

408010 Gu

* (Programming language for interactive teaching)

XX AN/GYK-12

ABSTRACT

→ This document contains full information for installing and operating a program which is designed to translate the FORTRAN from the PLANIT system of programs into the TACPOL language for compilation on the ANGYK-12 computer.

PLANIT is an interactive training system which is now operational on the ANGYK-12, having been installed via the program herein described. While the normal method for installing the PLANIT system requires the existence of a FORTRAN compiler on the target computer, this was circumvented for the ANGYK-12 installation by developing the Translator (TRANSL) program to first translate the FORTRAN into TACPOL for use with the PSS-B compiler, the only compiler on the ANGYK-12.

XX Although the installation of PLANIT is complete on the ANGYK-12 computer, future updates of PLANIT may necessitate additional use for the TRANSL program.

↖

BACKGROUND OF THE PLANIT USER TRAINING SYSTEM

Several explicit user requirements converged to generate the research which resulted in the documents contained in this set of reports. The need for some type of user training subsystem in support of tactical automatic data processing (ADP) system developments was clearly established during the evolutionary phase of the Army Tactical Operations System (TOS) development in Europe.¹ In 1974, after a decade of involvement in the development of tactical ADP systems, the Army Computer Systems Command summarized this experience into six "Lessons Learned."² One of these lessons was: A dedicated and trained user is required if tactical ADPS is to succeed.

One approach toward meeting this requirement is to apply techniques derived from modern educational technology and the computer sciences by embedding training subsystem packages within the operating system and then using the system itself to teach the user how to use the system. The approach was delineated in a concept paper,³ which was subsequently submitted, evaluated and found by key Army Personnel to have merit. As a consequence, a requirement was placed on the Army's Behavior and Systems Research Laboratory (BESRL--the predecessor of what is now the Army Research Institute) by what was then the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development (ACSFOR) and the Director of Army Research, Office of the Chief of Research and Development (OCD),^{4,5} to effectuate the research necessary to test the concept.

¹Baker, J. D. "Human Factors Experimentation Within a Tactical Operations System (TOS) Environment." Proceedings: Office of Naval Research Sponsored Tri-Service Coordination Meeting, London, England, 20-21 February 1968.

²Memorandum from Headquarters, U.S. Army Computer Systems Command to Assistant Deputy Commander, CACDA, Ft. Leavenworth, KA; Deputy Commander, MASSTER, Fort Hood, TX; Project Manager, Army Tactical Data Systems, Fort Monmouth, NJ, dtd 30 January 1974, Subject: TSDG Lessons Learned.

³Memorandum from U.S. Army Behavior and Systems Research Laboratory to Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, dated 28 September 1971, Subject: Proficiency Maintenance Using Computer-Assisted Instruction in an Operational Setting.

⁴Memorandum from Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development to Chief of Research and Development, dated 10 November 1971; with 18 November 1971 indorsement to Behavior and Systems Research Laboratory, Subject: Request for Research in Application of Tactical Data Systems for Training.

⁵Memorandum from Chief of Research and Development to Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, dated 29 Nov 1971, Subject: Request for Research in Application of Tactical Data Systems for Training.

The terms of the requirement actually levied, however, went well beyond the scope of the original concept and called for a simultaneous attack on all facets of the problem associated with testing the feasibility of the approach. In terms of broadened scope, the primary role of these systems is in support of tactical operations. Our original concept paper suggested a potential, select secondary role for these computerized tactical data systems, viz., that of directly supporting the system user by using the system itself, in a stand-alone mode, to teach the user how to use the system. The agencies structuring the research requirements saw a possible tertiary role for these systems. About the time they were structuring their requirements, the Army's Dynamic Training Board identified the maintenance of proficiency of Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) 11B40, the light weapons infantryman, as a glaring unit training problem and suggested that Computer-Assisted Instruction (CAI) as one technique for alleviating the situation.⁶ In addition, a subsequent Continental Army Command (CONARC) Task Group report on CAI identified the 11B40 MOS as a top contender for attention in the "non-technical" skills area.⁷ Consequently, the scope of the effort was expanded to encompass an examination of a tertiary role, i.e., in support of the system's parent unit by using these computers to meet individual and unit training requirements such as those associated with the 11B40 MOS. Additionally, in response to concern that the implementation of the Modern Volunteer Army concept might produce a need for general education development (GED) upgrading it was determined that an examination should be made of the feasibility of employing extant CAI GED on tactical computers in an operational setting. The assumption was made that accomplishment of these latter requirements would be tantamount to proving the feasibility of the secondary role concept as well. The test, therefore, would be a cost-effective undertaking since it would provide data directed toward answering a number of diverse questions concerned with a common training delivery system, viz., tactical computers.

Irrespective of whether it was the secondary or tertiary role concept being assessed, four major components were required: a test in a credible operational environment; appropriate hardware; functioning software and representative people-ware. The vehicle for this overall assessment was MASSTER⁸ Test FM 122, "IBCS: Automated Instruction." The hardware was a "given" viz., the Developmental Tactical Operations

⁶Report of the Board for Dynamic Training, Volume II. 17 December 1971, page 116.

⁷Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command Task Group Report and Computer Assisted Instruction. April 1972.

⁸MASSTER - Modern Army Selected Systems Test, Evaluation, and Review--is the Army's test bed for assessing equipment, concepts and doctrine. This activity is located at Fort Hood, Texas.

System (DEVLOS) which was then located at Fort Hood, Texas (Hoyt, et al⁹ provide a description of the hardware). Likewise, the people were a "given"--our student population would be MOS 11B40 personnel drawn from the 2nd Armored Division and 1st Cavalry Division located at Fort Hood. The question of what "software" approach to take (specifically, whether to use an existing student/author language) was key to the success or failure of Test 122. Clearly, the decision made at this juncture would determine whether we would hit the assigned "test window" in time to conduct the test. As a related issue, courseware development would largely depend upon the structure of the student/author language selected, so courseware development could not commence until this decision was made. The decision itself had to be correct and timely--and whatever decision was made would undoubtedly be risky.

To add to the difficulty in reaching a decision, it must be realized that it could not be made unilaterally. Conduct of a test of the complexity of MASSTER Test FM 122 required support from and coordination between a number of different agencies--key among them being mutual cooperation of the organization which had DEVLOS responsibility, the U.S. Army Computer Systems Command (USACSC), and the Army Research Institute (ARI). A Memorandum of Understanding¹⁰ was drawn up between these two organizations and, as the first USACSC task in this joint undertaking, a MASSTER Test 122 CAI Concept Paper¹¹ was to provide alternative concepts for implementing automated instruction materials on the DEVLOS in support of MASSTER Test 122. Concurrent with this effort, a contract was let by ARI with the System Development Corporation (SDC) to develop the courseware (i.e., the instructional materials which would be presented through CAI). The first task SDC had to accomplish was to provide alternative student/author language alternatives for generating the courseware and to determine which alternative provided the best likelihood of success under the test conditions and time constraints imposed. In essence, the combined results of these analytic studies were expressed as follows: "At this stage, many alternative design concepts can be formulated. However, due to time constraints on the implementation of any concept, the only alternative concept considered feasible...is the use of PLANIT."¹²

⁹Hoyt, W. G., Butler, A. K. and Bennik, F. D. "Application of Tactical Data Systems for Training: DEVLOS Feasibility Determination and Selection of an Instructional Operating System." ARI Technical Paper 267, October 1975.

¹⁰Memorandum of Understanding Between Commander, U.S. Army Research Institute and Commander, U.S. Army Computer Systems Command, Dated 5 June 1973.

¹¹Bunker-Ramo Technical Note "MASSTER Test 122--Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) Concept Paper," February 1975, prepared for the U.S. Army Computer Systems Command.

¹²Ibid. 11, page 18.

PLANIT (Programming Language for Interactive Teaching) is an instructional system consisting of an author language and supporting computer programs for preparing, editing and presenting any subject matter suitable for individualized CAI presentation to students, as well as recording all relevant response data for immediate utilization and subsequent analyses. PLANIT was developed over an eleven year period under the aegis of the National Science Foundation (NSF) at a total investment cost of approximately \$740,000. The main goal of this NSF project was to produce a student/author language which would be fully transportable and guaranteed compatible with a large and diversified class of machines.¹³ We at ARI take professional pride in the fact that it was our early and subsequent work with PLANIT which validated this visionary transportability notion of NSF.¹⁴ We also take "economic" pride in the fact that we capitalized upon an already "hefty" U.S. Government investment to solve a problem, rather than slipping into the classic mold of "reinventing the wheel" by starting from scratch and building a separate student/author language tailored to the hardware/software system constraints.

To lower the curtain on MASSTER Test FM 122, the test was successfully conducted and demonstrated that it was feasible to use tactical computers in a stand-alone training mode to satisfy individual and unit training requirements. It was found that automated instruction in a field setting was enthusiastically accepted by the non-commissioned officers (NCO's) examined and, as a training medium, it proved to be more effective than the traditional study-method of training.^{15,16,17,18,19}

-
- ¹³Frye, C. H. "A Report on PLANIT: One Stage of Completion," Final Report for the National Science Foundation Grant No. EPP73-07319 A04, August 1975.
- ¹⁴For a complete account of the experiences of ARI in installing, using and evaluating PLANIT in an Army setting, including all the "warts and blemishes" uncovered during this endeavor, see: Johnson, C. "Implementation of PLANIT at the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences," PLANIT Newsletter, July 1975.
- ¹⁵Hoyt, W. G. and Baker, J. D. The use of tactical computers to provide weapons and tactics training to combat NCO's: Results of a field test. Proceedings: Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Military Testing Association MTA, U.S. Coast Guard Institute, Oklahoma City, OK. 21-25 October 1974.
- ¹⁶Hoyt, W. G., Butler, A. K. and Bennik, F. D. Application of tactical data systems for training: Volume II - CAI/DEVLOS automation studies. ARI Technical Paper 267, October 1975.
- ¹⁷Hoyt, W. G., Butler, A. K. and Bennik, F. D. Application of tactical data systems for training: Volume I - Executive Summary. ARI Technical Paper ___, in preparation.

But the results of this test proved more than the preceding. They also indicated that the obvious Army needs mentioned at the outset of this preface, could be met by applying this technology to a real and present problem. It also went beyond the exploratory stage and satisfied a specific Army requirement. The U.S. Army Combat Developments Command (CDC)/Systems Analysis Group (now the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command/Combined Arms Combat Developments Activity, or TRADOC/CACDA) had levied the following requirement²⁰ on ARI:

The Proposed Material Need for the Tactical Operations System - TOS (Unclassified title, portions of contents classified CONFIDENTIAL) states: "During system non-tactical employment the equipment shall have the capability to permit the training of user personnel without affecting the mission ready capability of the system." While the need exists, no specific data are extant which can be brought to bear on this problem. The requested research will provide data which could impact on all TOS users and result in considerable savings in training costs related to the user's need to maintain proficiency in the use of these systems.

The 122 Test data satisfied the CDC requirement. The Proposed Material Need (MN) for TOS was found to be a viable concept and that MN remains to this day as a bonafide component of the TOS program.

As previously discussed, the results from MASSTER Test FM 122 demonstrated the viability of the embedded training subsystem concept in general and that tactical data systems could be used in a tertiary role, i.e., specifically, that these systems could be used in a stand-alone mode in support of individual and unit softskills training requirements. But conceptually our main goal had always been to embed system specific training packages within the operating system itself and then to use the system to teach the user how to use the system--the earlier noted secondary role for these systems.

¹⁸Hoyt, W. G., Butler, A. K. and Bennik, F. D. Application of tactical data systems for training: Volume III - Development of courseware and analysis of results for MOS 11B40. ARI Technical Paper ___, in preparation.

¹⁹Hoyt, E. G., Butler, A. K. and Bennik, F. D. Application of tactical data systems for training: Volume IV - Development of courseware and analysis of results for GED math. ARI Technical Paper ___, in preparation.

²⁰Letter, DARB-ARB 19 July 1972, Subject: New Research Requirements for the Human Resources Research and Development Program (RCS CSCRD 70 CRI); letter response from CDCSAG-AG1, same subject as above, dated 1 September 1972.

As a follow-on to Test 122, research was initiated under the aegis of the Product Manager, Computer Training Systems (PM CTS) through HRN 75-158 (and, subsequently, HRN 76-195) which tasked ARI to address the problem of reducing the novice user's difficulties by making tactical data systems (e.g., TOS², TACFIRE, TSQ-73, etc.) more "approachable" through applications of the embedded training concept.²¹

Because of its stage of development, the fact that its basic central processing unit would serve as the core for other Army Tactical Data Systems (ARTADS) to follow, and the fact that its operator training problems appeared to be amenable to reduction through the application of automated instructional technology, TACFIRE (the Army's field artillery tactical fire control system) was chosen by the PM CTS as the test vehicle for assessing the embedded training subsystems concept. The initial and specific requirements for the TACFIRE research were delineated in HRN 76-193, "Development and Evaluation of PLANIT Based Computer Embedded Training Packages for TACFIRE" which was prepared by personnel of the U.S. Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, OK.

Once again we were faced with the dilemma as to whether the best decision would be to develop a tailor-made student/author language smoothly fitted to the hardware/software constraints of the TACFIRE system, or to build upon our already successfully operating PLANIT system and attempt to install it on TACFIRE. The latter approach had many merits, among them: (1) it was an author language system with which we were familiar, while a customized system would be untested, costly and would require an extensive checkout; (2) a customized authoring system would be limited to a given TACFIRE configuration, whereas PLANIT would be transportable to the family of ARTADS systems, and (3) because of PLANIT's machine independent characteristics, courseware could be prepared on commercial computers and, after content checkout, easily installed on the tactical system, whereas a customized approach would tie-up the actual tactical system during courseware preparation.

The effort to install PLANIT on the AN/GYK-12 computer, the results of which are contained in this set of reports, was independently undertaken as Technology Based - Exploratory Development research and not as Advanced Development activity (i.e., it was not done in direct response to an explicit, stated user need). It serves as a classic example of what Dr. Malcolm R. Currie, Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E) was describing in the following statement to the Second Session of the 94th Congress: "The objective of the Technology Base is the advancement of technology applicable to future systems and subsystem

²¹Human Resource Need (HRN) 75-158, title: "User Training and Proficiency Maintenance in a Tactical Data Systems Environment," submitted as a research requirement for inclusion in the ARI FY 75 Advanced Development Work Program by the Product Manager, Computerized Training System, Fort Monmouth, NJ. HRN 76-195 was a revalidation of the requirements delineated in 75-158 for inclusion in the FY 76 Work Program.

options. These options (or new ideas) usually involve enhanced military capability, reduced cost, increased performance, better reliability and maintainability, more efficient use of resources or some combination of these attributes." Success in this effort would produce a broadly applicable, cost-effective vehicle for employing embedded training subsystem packages in a variety of military system settings.

It merits comment, however, that while this work was a Technology Based-Exploratory Effort, it had the potential for feeding into the Advanced Development program efforts associated with the user tasks presented in HRN 75-158, "User Training and Proficiency Maintenance in a Tactical Data Systems Environment," if the outcome were successful. Consequently, the PM-CTS was appraised of this effort at the outset and he, in turn, coordinated it with the Program Manager, Army Tactical Data Systems (PM ARTADS). During this coordination some valid points of criticism were raised²² concerning the PLANIT approach. The PM ARTADS recommended that ARI meet with system developers, users and training agencies as soon as sufficient data were available to determine whether, or not, PLANIT would operate on TACFIRE. At that time a determination would be made concerning implementation implications and to assess if, indeed, this were the most effective approach to take, given the potential for impact on TACFIRE system development efforts. In keeping with this recommendation, a Workshop was convened at ARI in Arlington, VA on 1 October 1974 and these items were covered in detail with personnel from all of the suggested groups in attendance. The interaction was found to be most beneficial to all concerned and the consensus of the group was to install the system described in this set of reports on the TACFIRE system at Fort Sill, OK, and to use it as the test vehicle for assessing the embedded training concept on that ARTADS system.

This historic overview of the events leading up to the production of the set of quite specialized reports may seem untoward in view of the projected, limited set of users of these documents. It is, however, a quite meaningful forum for discussing these events. Too frequently the question is raised as to how did a particular research product originate and was it utilized. The intent here is to show that the warp and woof of concepts and coordination, requirements and research are so intertwined that a simple one-to-one relationship (one response, one use) does not tell the story--only a view of the whole cloth will put it into proper perspective. Additionally, it exemplifies a point made in the previously cited presentation by the Director of Defense Research and Engineering to the 94th Congress when he said: "To deploy systems DOD must not only pursue advanced technology but must endure the long years of research required to bring an idea through growth problems to a finished, proven and useful end product."

²²Memorandum from Product Manager, Computer Training Systems (PM-CTS) to Program Manager, Army Tactical Data Systems (PM-ARTADS) 28 Jan 74, Subject: HRN 75-158 and 1st indorsement from PM-ARTADS to PM-CTS, same subject as above dated 7 February 74.

This set of reports provides detailed instructions for implementation and operation of PLANIT and auxiliary programs on the AN/GYK-12 computer. The set consists of a report on:

TRANSL - The PLANIT Translator Program: Installation and Application

PLANIT Support Programs - Operator/user manual

PLANIT Utility Program - Operator/user manual

PLANIT Support and Utility Programs - Test Procedure

PLANIT Support and Utility Programs - Flow Charts.

The first report contains the information for installing and operating a program which is designed to translate the FORTRAN from the PLANIT system of programs into the TACPOL language for compilation on the AN/GYK-12 computer. The second covers the general and specific aspects of leading and operating PLANIT on the AN/GYK-12 computer. The third document covers the general and specific aspects of operating the PLANIT utility programs which are a specialized group of routines developed to accomplish various tasks in support of the AN/GYK-12 computer installation of PLANIT. The fourth report covers the procedures used to verify that PLANIT Support and Utility Programs are functioning as per specifications. The fifth document provides the detailed flow charts of the computer logic of the PLANIT Support and Utility Programs.

The effort detailed in the first report (i.e., TRANSL) was accomplished under ARI Contract DAHC19-74-C-0038 by the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon. The other four reports in the series were prepared by the Data Systems Division, Litton Systems Inc., Van Nuys, CA under ARI Contract No. DAHC19-74-C-0064.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
INSTALLATION OF TRANSL	6
APPLICATION OF TRANSL	10
OPERATION OF TRANSL	12
FINAL INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS	18

FIGURES

Figure 1. Typical PLANIT Installation Process	3
Figure 2. PLANIT Installation Process For The ANGYK-12	4
Figure 3. Example of LDBYTE and SBYTE Operation . . .	9

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Translation Rules	
Appendix B. TRANSL Initialization Deck	
Appendix C. PLANIT Merge File Listing for Batchstream to the TRANSL Program	
Appendix D. Program Listing of TRANSL	

TRANSL -- THE PLANIT TRANSLATOR PROGRAM

INSTALLATION AND APPLICATION

INTRODUCTION

Soon after computers began to be used through time-shared, interactive typewriter terminals, experimental efforts were initiated to use this new facility for training purposes. Within a few years several systems were developed which made the computer more readily adaptable for this use. PLANIT (Programming Language for Interactive Teaching) is one such system. The user features and intended applications of PLANIT are documented elsewhere and will not be elaborated here. What is important is the fact that, unlike other such systems, PLANIT is a complete and fully portable time-sharing system suited particularly to training applications. These features have contributed to the selection of PLANIT for installation on a variety of military computers, some of which have non-standard features and lack the usual software support on which some interactive systems depend.

One such specialized military computer is the ANGYK-12 (or the Litton designation, L3050) which is designed to be used in several tactical systems applications such as the TACFIRE fire control system. Although the ANGYK-12 is a versatile and sophisticated computer, it lacks many of the facilities which one would expect to find on a commercial computer of comparable size. Instead of the usual menu of programming languages, it has only TACPOL (a PL-1 like language). The TACPOL language was designed especially for this computer. Although the similarities to conventional programming languages are many, there are some important differences such as the lack of any floating point numerical operations.

Because of the above considerations, PLANIT was found to be the only available training system which could be installed on the ANGYK-12 computer without extensive re-development efforts. However, PLANIT normally makes use of the FORTRAN IV language in the installation process to achieve its portability. Since FORTRAN IV was not available on the ANGYK-12, a special translator program was written which intercepts the FORTRAN statements in the usual PLANIT installation process and converts them to equivalent TACPOL statements.

It should be noted that the term, FORTRAN-to-TACPOL Translator is not being used because that has the connotation of a much more general program than the one needed for this particular task. Called TRANSL, this translator program is designed explicitly to translate the programs associated with the PLANIT system and particularly the PLANIT system FORTRAN statements.

Portability of the PLANIT system was achieved by writing the system code in a unique, machine-independent higher level language. Although this language bears some similarity to FORTRAN, it is necessary that each of the several thousand statements be preprocessed by a system generation program before the result is submitted to a FORTRAN compiler. In system generation, machine and configuration parameters are introduced into the code in such a way that the resulting FORTRAN statements will then be suitable for the intended machine. Therefore TRANSL will only be translating FORTRAN statements of the type that the PLANIT system generator produces. This reduces the magnitude of the translation task significantly and makes possible the guarantee of 100% success in the translation of these FORTRAN statements into TACPOL.

The PLANIT System Generator program is written in the FORTRAN IV language in such a way that it, too, can be installed easily anywhere that a FORTRAN IV compiler exists. Because of adherence to strict programming standards, the Generator can also be translated into TACPOL by using the TRANSL program. Expected translation failures will occur in four types of statements: READ, WRITE, FORMAT and END FILE. These statements are few and are conveniently clustered at the beginning of the program for ease in changing by hand.

The installation process for PLANIT and the PLANIT System Generator is documented in detail elsewhere. Figure 1 shows the general sequence to be followed in the normal installation of PLANIT. Note that the production of FORTRAN is simply an intermediate step in the installation process and has no further function after the program has been compiled. By the time PLANIT is running, all connections to FORTRAN are gone. Figure 2 shows the TACPOL translation to be simply an inserted step in the installation sequence. Note that there is no change at the top, i.e. the manner in which the system generation is done. Also note that, like FORTRAN, all connections to TACPOL disappear when PLANIT is ready to run. Note, too, that both installation methods require the writing of a similar locally designed interface program (MIOP). Therefore, the use of the TRANSL program is just another step in the same general process.

PLANIT INSTALLATION PROCESS

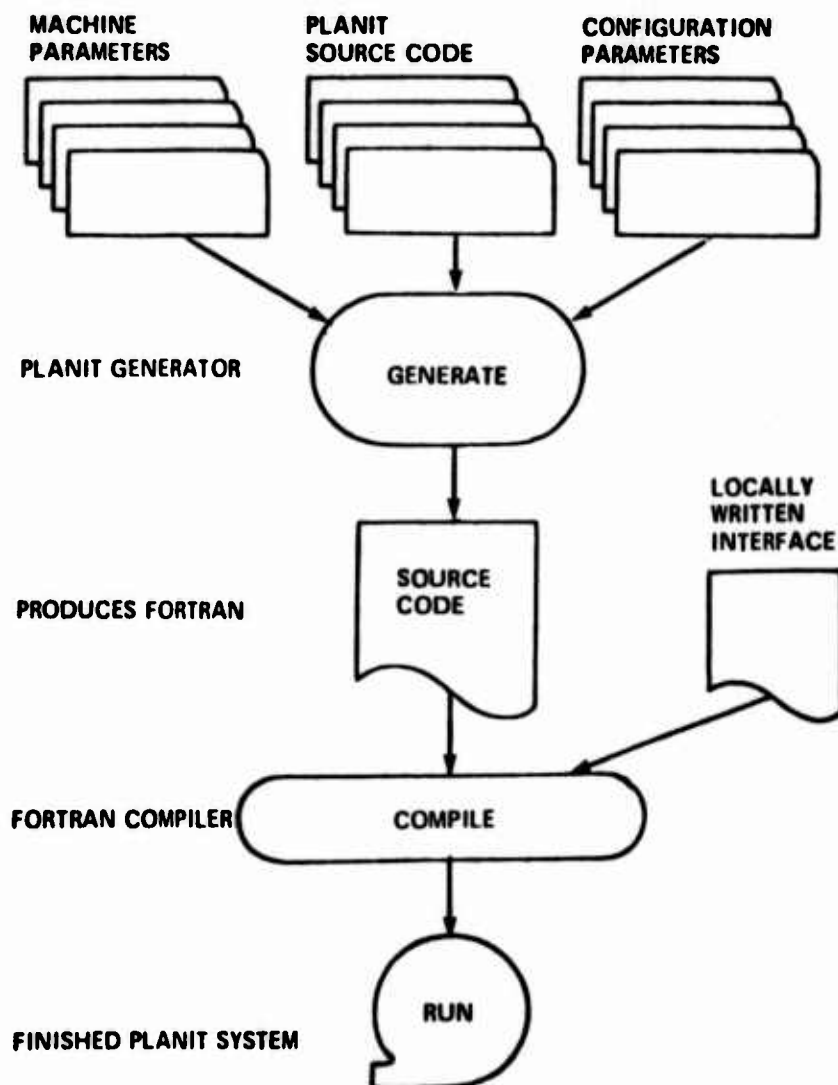


Figure 1. A typical sequence of steps for installing the PLANIT system on a commercial computer. The three top files plus the PLANIT Generator are furnished. Installers modify the parameters to fit local needs prior to system generation. A local FORTRAN IV compiler is required.

PLANIT INSTALLATION PROCESS

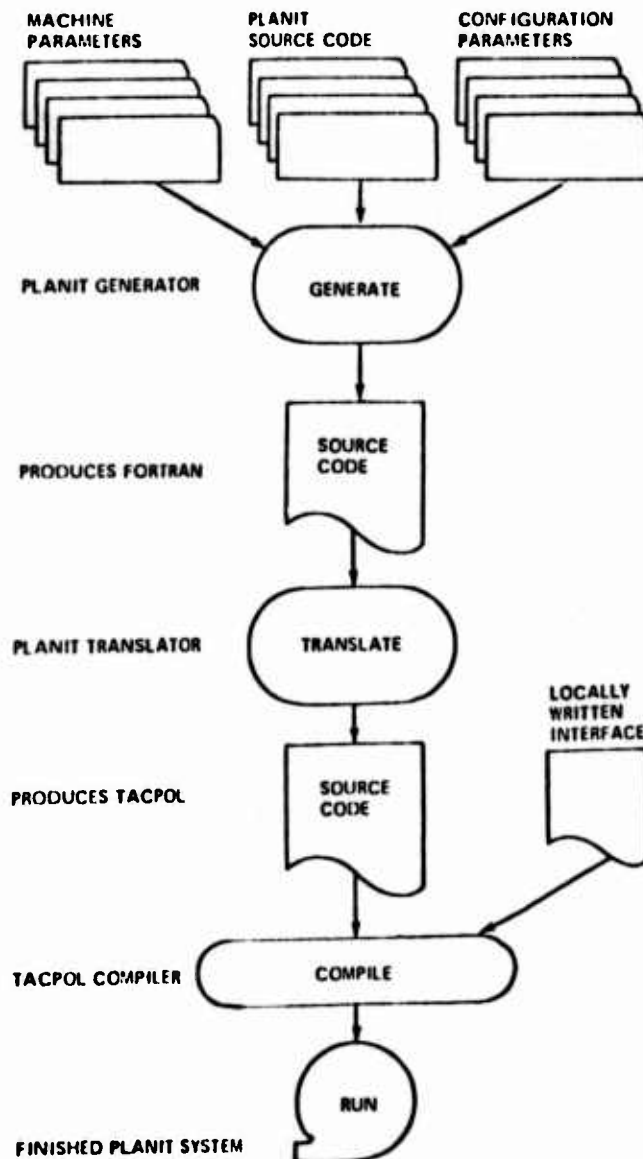


Figure 2. The sequence of steps for installing PLANIT on the ANGYK-12 computer. The three top files plus the PLANIT Generator and the PLANIT Translator are furnished. Parameters have already been set appropriately. A local TACPOL compiler is required.

Finally, for convenience, TRANSL was coded in FORTRAN IV according to the same standards which were followed in the coding of the PLANIT System Generator program. This makes the TRANSL program, like the Generator program, completely portable even though it was written specifically for the ANGYK-12 implementation of PLANIT. The coding of TRANSL in this fashion has two advantages: 1) it could be modified for use in another specialized application at a considerable saving, and 2) the procedures for installing and running TRANSL are nearly identical to those for the Generator. Thus, for the reader who is already familiar with procedures for installing the PLANIT System Generator, the only differences will be that TRANSL uses only one input file instead of two and writes to one output file but not to the line printer (as does the Generator program). Otherwise, the commented section in the listing of TRANSL which describes the few changes which may be necessary is very similar to the Generator and the requirements for the LDBYTE and SBYTE subroutines are identical for both programs (as well as for PLANIT itself). Thus TRANSL can be used to translate itself into TACPOL if such a version is desirable.

INSTALLATION OF TRANSL

The TRANSL program will require one input file and one output file. Both files will be 80-column card images on disk, tape, or whichever physical device is desired. The device assignment is made in the usual FORTRAN manner. The input file is assigned the FORTRAN logical file number one and the output file, number two. These assignments are made in a FORTRAN READ and WRITE statement, respectively, near the top of the program. There is only one of each.

The input file will contain card images of FORTRAN statements and the output file will contain the equivalent TACPOL statements. Diagnostics, if any, will be inserted appropriately in the output file and a count of such diagnostics (if greater than zero) will be added to the end of the file. The content and format of the diagnostics will be discussed later but the user will probably want to plan on obtaining a listing of the output file before going to the next step during actual installation.

The TRANSL program listing begins with several lines of comments which summarize the information presented here. Especially important in these comments are the few lines enclosed between two rows of asterisks (*****). Between these lines are grouped all of the FORTRAN statements which should normally be examined during the installation of the TRANSL program.

The first statement to be considered is "IBYTE=4". This statement signifies that there are four bytes (characters) to the computer word in the design of the machine on which this program is being run. That number is correct for the ANGYK-12 computer as well as for many others. If it is incorrect it must be changed.

If there is a need to open either of the files, that should be done just before or just after the IBYTE=4 statement.

The "END FILE 2" statement causes the writing of the end-of-file mark on the output file and it is closed. This statement may need changing to conform to local requirements. File 1 may also be closed at this point if necessary.

The READ and WRITE statements are the last to be checked in this section. The card image is passed through a common buffer, INBUFF. Both the READ and WRITE statements operate with implicit DO-loops to specify exactly one card of 80 columns at a time. The FORMAT card at label 1000 (above) must agree with the READ and WRITE statements

such that exactly one card image will be read (or written) at a time.

In rare instances a FORTRAN compiler may require the dimension of INBUFF to exactly fit one card. If so, then the dimension of the array INQUE must also be adjusted to the new number and a statement below the asterisk line which now reads "IBFDIM=30" must be changed so that the new dimension number replaces the 30. With these changes, the implicit DO-loops could also be eliminated if the compiler objects to them.

In summary, the changes to be expected are in statements which are located between the two lines of asterisks, and these changes will probably be limited to the two statements, "IBYTE=4" and "1000 FORMAT(20A4)" where the number of bytes per computer word differ from four. If the bytes per word equal four, the Translator program should run just as it is.

The final installation requirement of the TRANSL program is the writing of the LDBYTE and SBYTE subroutines. These two subroutines are called throughout TRANSL as well as throughout the Generator and PLANIT. The calls are the same in all cases--"CALL LDBYTE" or "CALL SBYTE"--with no argument string in the calling sequence. The parameters for doing the prescribed work are taken from COMMON in the manner described below. Note that the description will be the same for these subroutines used by the Generator and PLANIT.

Subroutines LDBYTE and SBYTE both use the same set of three parameters, called IBYT1, IBYT2 and INDEX. The first entry in COMMON shows the locations of the three parameters. Suppose an array, IO, was equivalenced to COMMON. Then IO(IO(1)-3) would be the same as IBYT1, IO(IO(1)-2) would be the same as IBYT2, and IO(IO(1)-1) as INDEX. In other words, the first entry in COMMON contains the "index" of the COMMON location just beyond INDEX. Thus, LDBYTE and SBYTE must use the same COMMON as TRANSL, and the first entry in COMMON will locate the three parameters.

The interpretation of each of the three parameters is as follows:

- IBYT1 - The byte number of the first character in a string of contiguously packed characters in COMMON.
- IBYT2 - The byte number of the last character in the string described above.
- INDEX - The COMMON "index" number to which (or from which) the characters will be unpacked (packed)

Figure 3 illustrates the operation of LDBYTE and SBYTE with the byte numbering and indexing scheme. The bytes (character positions) in COMMON assume sequential numbers such that if COMMON was completely filled with one long string of characters tightly packed with no gaps, then the first character would be in position one (leftmost byte of the first word in COMMON) and the numbers would increase sequentially throughout COMMON. The index, on the other hand, refers to the word number of COMMON where the first word has the number one assigned to it. If COMMON was treated as one long array where each word was an entry in the array, then the index would be equivalent to the entry number, beginning at one.

The subroutine LDBYTE is to unpack characters beginning at byte number IBYT1 through byte number IBYT2, placing a copy of the unpacked characters, one byte per word, back into COMMON beginning at INDEX. The unpacked characters are to be right-justified in the word with leading binary zeros. The only COMMON locations which are to be changed (including the parameters themselves) are the words which receive the unpacked characters.

The subroutine SBYTE does the reverse operation from LDBYTE. It must make a string of the rightmost character of each successive word entry beginning at INDEX and pack that string into COMMON beginning at IBYT1 byte position and ending at IBYT2 byte position without changing byte locations on either end of the newly packed string or elsewhere in COMMON.

Figure 3 assumes a computer with four bytes per word and shows an example where:

IBYT1-22
IBYT2-27
INDEX-41

The repositioning of the copied characters which each subroutine must perform is indicated by the arrows.

The LDBYTE and SBYTE subroutines may be written in any form that is most convenient on the target computer. However, if the same ones are to be used for PLANIT, then care should be taken to insure fast and efficient operation.

LDBYTESBYTE

Word No.

		21	22	23	24
6	A	B	C	D	
7	E	F	G	H	
.					
.					
41	**	**	**	B	
42	**	**	**	C	
43	**	**	**	D	
44	**	**	**	E	
45	**	**	**	F	
46	**	**	**	G	
.					
.					
.					

Word No.

word NO.

	21	22	23	24
6	*	B	C	D
7	E	F	G	*
.				
.				
41	101 ***	102 ***	103 ***	104 B
42	105 ***	106 ***	107 ***	108 C
43	109 ***	110 ***	111 ***	112 D
44	113 ***	114 ***	115 ***	116 E
45	117 ***	118 ***	119 ***	120 F
46	121 ***	122 ***	123 ***	124 G
.				
.				
.				

Figure 3. Example of the operations of LDBYTE and SBYTE, both using the same parameter sequence: 22, 27, and 41. Byte numbers are shown in the upper right-hand corner of each cell. One asterisk (*) signifies that the previous value is unchanged, two asterisks (**) designate binary zero (not necessarily the character code for zero), and three asterisks (***) designate values which have no effect whatever on the operation.

APPLICATION OF TRANSL

The TRANSL program accepts FORTRAN IV statements, one at a time, and produces TACPOL statements as required. The TACPOL is suitable for the PSS-B compiler.

The TRANSL program actually performs two separate translation tasks. Each task is run as a one-pass job. In the first task, TRANSL translates only the FORTRAN code statements, passing over the FORTRAN COMMON statements after noting them for proper placement. Other than for COMMON statements, this task produces one or more TACPOL statements for each FORTRAN statement. Continued FORTRAN statements are assembled into a single line before translation, and excessively long TACPOL results are broken into as many continued lines as are necessary as a last step in the translation process. A few FORTRAN statements (including arithmetic IF, CALL LDBYTE, CALL SBYTE, and CALL MIOP) result in more than one output line for the one FORTRAN input line. If the translation attempt fails, the original FORTRAN line is copied to the output file followed by a full line of slashes (i.e. ///////////////). The slashes are added as an aid to finding the faulty line in the listing. No further explanation is given of the failure. The problem must either be in one of the documented types of FORTRAN statements that will not translate (i.e. READ, WRITE, FORMAT, END FILE) or the occurrence of incorrect FORTRAN or that which does not conform to PLANIT standards. An error of the latter type might be expected to occur if TRANSL is used to translate a FORTRAN program which is not part of the PLANIT package.

The second task which TRANSL is designed to perform is the creation of TACPOL declare (DCL) statements which will be used by the Compool Generator. These two tasks are separate because a new Compool generation will not be needed for every new translation; only for the first one and each thereafter where any data declarations change. In performing the second task, the TRANSL program must scan all of the FORTRAN code for each initial reference to an item name, and construct a TACPOL data declaration statement for that name. The names may be found in COMMON statements or in the program statements since FORTRAN does not require declaration of simple item names prior to their use. However, TRANSL will not find the needed information in FORTRAN DIMENSION or EQUIVALENCE statements since those are not used in PLANIT coding.

In respect to this second task, the production of the DCL statements, the FORTRAN from the PLANIT system code

has requirements which differ from the FORTRAN from the PLANIT Generator code. The former has the requirement that all data be declared in COMMON; the latter does not have that requirement. A parameter is set for the TRANSL program to indicate which of the two cases it is processing. If it is processing PLANIT system code and encounters an item name which was not previously declared in a COMMON statement, it will insert a warning statement in the output file which says, UNDECLARED ITEM NAME ON THE NEXT LINE////////// (the slashes mark the line as before). This is simply a check on the PLANIT system code to make sure that all data items are declared as they are supposed to be. However, if it is processing PLANIT Generator code, instead of the warning upon encountering such an undefined item name, TRANSL will simply output an appropriate DCL statement. Note that the FORTRAN for the TRANSL source code is like the PLANIT Generator code and would be translated in the same manner.

One additional manipulation must be done with a few of the data items. Each compiler language has its own list of reserved words. Of course those being used by the PLANIT programs do not conflict with any on the FORTRAN reserved word list. However, some did conflict with the TACPOL reserved word list, namely "VALUE" and "L" which therefore the TRANSL program converts to "XVALUE" and "H", respectively, wherever they are encountered.

The remainder of the work of the TRANSL program can be understood most easily in a table which shows the translation rules for each FORTRAN form. The table is shown in Appendix A. Also included is a list of special operation characters for the TRANSL program, all of which occur in column one of the input line.

OPERATION OF TRANSL

In general, TRANSL is a batch program with one input file and one output file. When the program is started, it runs to completion without interruption.

The input file of FORTRAN statements must have 88 cards (lines) inserted prior to the first FORTRAN statement and one card appended to the end. The 88 prefixed cards constitute an initialization deck for the TRANSL program and the information on all but the second card is fixed and not subject to change. Comment cards may be added in addition to the 88 if desired so long as the letter C occurs in the first column. Otherwise, the initialization cards are of four general types, identifiable by the character in column one: (1) the character set card (heads the initialization deck), (2) the operation code card is second in order, having a digit in column one, (3) followed by 85 initialization cards each of which have a blank in columns one and two (with an intermix of comments permissible), (4) ended by a card with a \$ character in column one.

The single card which must be added to the end of the FORTRAN statements has a \$ character in column one.

Appendix B shows the 88-card initialization deck. Since only the second card contains variable data, it will be the only one that gets further description. Called the operation code, this second card designates which of the four tasks described in the previous section that the TRANSL program is currently expected to execute. The parameter is a single digit in column one having the value, one through four (i.e. 1, 2, 3 or 4). Columns two through 80 on this card are disregarded and may be used as a comment field. The four tasks which are designated will be denoted, Task 1, Task 2, Task 3, and Task 4 corresponding to the parameter settings of one, two, three and four, respectively. Each of the tasks is appropriate for a specific translation need with respect to one or more of the programs in the PLANIT package. These will be described by task number.

Task 1. Task 1 translates PLANIT system FORTRAN code into TACPOL statements. Note that the usual FORTRAN code as it is normally output from the PLANIT Generator program does not have the necessary initialization cards for the TRANSL program nor the ending \$ card. However, the PLANIT Generator program does have the facility which allows these cards to be included in the Merge File at the time of system generation. By including the necessary cards in the Merge File, the output from the Generator program is immediately ready to be accepted by the TRANSL program, making a continuous batchstream operation.

A sample Merge File is shown in Appendix C. Notice that the required TRANSL initialization cards are all present but are each shifted to the right five columns to make room for the characters, "*INS " which serves as a directive to the Generator program to insert the cards appropriately. Appendix C is called a sample because some of the parameter cards may change according to the desires of the installer, however the information on the cards which correspond to Appendix B, the initialization deck for the TRANSL program, will remain static. There will be no attempt to explain the parameter cards in Appendix C in this document since that is part of the normal PLANIT installation effort which is documented elsewhere.

The sample Merge File in Appendix C also shows some special &ENDPROG cards which are inserted at the end of each PLANIT subprogram, to be used by the TACPOL compiler in separating the overlays into appropriate subprograms. This will be understood more completely in the TACPOL compiler documentation.

For the execution of Task 1, it is sufficient to say that given a proper Merge File structure prior to the system generation of the FORTRAN, the result is ready to input to the TRANSL program and, in turn, its output is ready for the TACPOL compiler. If no mistakes have been made in the process, 100 percent translation can be expected. However, it may be wise to list the TACPOL at this point to confirm the successful translation. If any errors are flagged, the bad lines can usually be fixed without redoing the process. However, if undefined item names happen to be flagged, then the trouble could point to an error in the original PLANIT code.

Task 2. Task 2 is used to translate the PLANIT Generator program from FORTRAN into TACPOL. It will similarly translate its own FORTRAN source code into TACPOL. The translation of each of these FORTRAN programs should only be a onetime affair as opposed to repeated usage for Task 1. Therefore, a certain amount of post-translation hand repairs is tolerable. The expected repairs are of two kinds: translation failures and rearrangement of code. These are quite well-defined, as follows:

Translation will fail on four kinds of FORTRAN statements, READ, WRITE, FORMAT and END FILE. The number of these which will be encountered in the translation will be small and each will be flagged. The compiler personnel who were responsible for the TACPOL compiler felt that it would be preferable to make the necessary repairs after translation than to attempt to make TRANSL do the work. There will also probably be a need to add appropriate OPEN

calls since FORTRAN does this implicitly. The place where these should be added is documented in comments in the program listing.

The second expected failure is in the placement of subroutines with respect to the main program. This will be no problem for the TRANSL program because it has no subroutines. However, the PLANIT Generator program has two and, like most FORTRAN programs, they follow the main program. In TACPOL programs, procedures (i.e. TACPOL equivalent of subroutines) must precede the main program. Therefore, the translation of the PLANIT Generator code must be rearranged, placing the two procedures (subroutines) ahead of the first main program statement and, since the first subroutine also calls the second, the order of these must also be reversed. Therefore, with respect to the arrangement of the main program and the two subroutines in FORTRAN, the TACPOL version must be rearranged, placing the last procedure (subroutine) first, then working backward to the next procedure, and finally, the main program. Again, making the TRANSL program do this automatically would not be worthwhile, especially in view of how little it would get used.

Note that the initialization deck for Task 2 is identical for all tasks except for the change of the digit in column one of the second card from a "1" to a "2" (or "3" or "4" in the case of the other tasks). Also note that no batchstream is involved as in Task 1 since the code being translated is already FORTRAN and is not generated. Therefore, the 88-card deck as is shown in Appendix B (with the second card changed) is to be appended to the FORTRAN program ahead of the first FORTRAN card, and a terminal \$ card (\$ in column one) is to be appended to the end. The program is then ready to be input to the translator. The output should be listed, the translation failures (READ, WRITE, FORMAT and END FILE) fixed, OPEN calls added if necessary, code rearranged if necessary, and the DCL statements from Task 3 incorporated appropriately. The result is then ready for the TACPOL compiler.

Task 3. The purpose of Task 3 is to produce data declaration (DCL) statements to go with the TACPOL code which was produced under Task 2. The input file for Task 3 is set up identical to that for Task 2 except for the task number change on the second card. The result will be a set of DCL statements headed by a TACPOL PROC card. The PROC card will be of the form, PLANIT: PROC; where PLANIT is the program name. That name may be changed if desired. In the case of translated code for the translator program,

since it contains no subroutines, the entire set of DCL statements and the PROC card should be added just as they are to the front of the TACPOL code. If the translation failures have already been fixed, that program will be ready to compile.

The presence of subroutines in the PLANIT Generator program code makes the proper placement of the DCL statements more difficult. In general, the DCL statements which correspond to the COMMON items, together with the DCL statements for those items which are unique to the main program should be placed at the head of the main program. Use the PROC card here, too, as the first card of the main program. The subroutines each get only those DCL statements which are unique to the subroutines; they do not receive a copy of the items which were made up from COMMON statements. Again, the DCL statements immediately follow the PROC card. Two procedures will be explained for making the proper placement of the DCL statements, mainly in order to convey the intent. Either procedure may be followed.

Procedure one would be to execute all of Task 3 on the entire input file as described above. The resulting DCL statements would then have to be sorted and placed as follows: Mark the output lines in the DCL statements where they start repeating due to the encounter of a new set of COMMON statements. All statements from the PROC card to the first mark, inclusive, are to be placed at the head of the main program. Delete the next set of cards after the first mark including all that correspond to the COMMON statements which were translated. Place only the remaining DCL statements to the next mark after the PROC card in the subroutine (procedure) from which they came. The statements which corresponded to COMMON are omitted because TACPOL uses them globally from the main program if the DCL statement is not repeated in the procedure. Otherwise, item separation will occur. Repeat the process for the remaining set of DCL statements.

Alternately, the TRANSL program could be run three times in Task 3 for the Generator source code, first separating the FORTRAN into main, and each of the two subroutines. Run TRANSL for the last subroutine as if it were an entire program. Delete the DCL statements that correspond to the COMMON statements and place the remaining DCL statements ahead of the corresponding TACPOL procedure (after the PROC card). Repeat the process for the next subroutine. For the main program, keep all of the DCL statements including those from COMMON and head them with an appropriate PROC card (which will become the program name) and place them at the head of the TACPOL main code section.

The source of the confusion lies in the fact that FORTRAN expects its COMMON data to be listed repeatedly, a copy in the main program and each of the subroutines. Local data is often not declared. TACPOL, on the other hand, implements the COMMON data concept in procedures (subroutines) by omitting the declaration and thereby using the declaration in the calling code by default, calling it a globally defined item. Items which are declared in the procedure are strictly local items to that procedure.

FORTRAN programmers will recognize that in COMMON statements, the exact list of item names need not repeat. However, one of the constraints for the coding of PLANIT-related programs is that all COMMON lists within a program be identical and that no item is explicitly declared in any place other than COMMON (i.e. there is no use of DIMENSION, EQUIVALANCE, TYPE, etc.). To deviate from these conventions would confuse the translator program which only reinforces the conclusion that TRANSL is not a general purpose FORTRAN-to-TACPOL translator.

Task 4. Task 4 generates the DCL statements for the PLANIT system TACPOL code generated in Task 1. The essential difference between Task 3 and Task 4 is in the constraint that all items used by the PLANIT code must be explicitly defined (declared) in the COMMON list. Those found in the COMMON list will be translated into TACPOL DCL statements. Any found in the code which were not previously declared in the COMMON list will (unlike Task 3) produce an error in the output file. To run Task 4, the input file from Task 1 can be changed such that the second card shows a "4" instead of a "1" and the TRANSL job be run again. This time the result should be DCL statements. Since each overlay (subprogram) will have its own COMMON list, several DCL lists will result only one of which will be useful.

Task 4 can be shortened considerably. Since all error checking was already done in Task 1, the input file for Task 4 can be shortened to any point beyond the end of the first listing of COMMON. Therefore, insert a "\$" card (" \$" in column one) after the last COMMON statement of the first COMMON listing in the input file and TRANSL will stop when the \$ is encountered. The result will be a single list of DCL statements, corresponding line-by-line with the COMMON statements. This is all that is needed. Note that this file into which the "\$" card is being inserted is the output file from the PLANIT Generator program. The Generator Merge file is set up in such a way so that the output file is right for input

to the TRANSL program. It is the second card of this file that gets changed from a "1" to a "4" and also a "\$" card must be inserted beyond the end of the first listing of COMMON. It might be helpful to note that the placement of the "\$" card is not critical so long as it follows the COMMON cards. Therefore it could be arbitrarily inserted at, say, line 600 which is well beyond the COMMON cards, perhaps saving the listing of the file to find the exact place.

Having generated a set of DCL statements which correspond line-for-line with any of the several identical COMMON lists, the output file (of DCL cards) will then be properly formatted and ready to be inserted into the procedure which generates the COMPOOL for the TACPOL version of the PLANIT system. The operation of the COMPOOL generator is described elsewhere, being a part of the standard ANGYK-12 software facility.

FINAL INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

These are some observations that seemed best to be presented near the end, when the reader has more of the total plan in view.

PROC Cards. It was noted that while both Task 3 and Task 4 produce DCL statements, only Task 3 generates a PROC card to head the statements (in the form, PLANIT: PROC;). This is because the PROC card is needed in that position to head the main program of the kind that is translated in Tasks 2 & 3, namely, the PLANIT Generator and the Translator. However, it may be desirable to change the procedure names to something more appropriate like: GENER: PROC; or TRANSL: PROC;. The PROC card is not generated in Task 4 because these DCL statements are destined for the COMPOOL generator. In this case, the needed PROC card is supplied through the Merge File prior to generation and is placed appropriately during translation in Task 1.

Special Subroutine (Procedure) Calls. The TRANSL program makes the appropriate translation for FORTRAN subroutines and the calls to them provided that no argument strings exist in the calling sequences. It is noted here for information that the call format produced by the TRANSL program will be considerably different in Task 1 than in Task 2. In Task 1, what amount to subroutine calls actually invoke a level change, initiating a new program. This is peculiar to the special PLANIT operating system which was developed for this computer. In Task 2, the calling format is standard TACPOL. The cause of special interest is the calling sequence for the special procedures, LDBYTE and SBYTE. In the PLANIT system, as translated by Task 1, these are separate programs operating at their own level. However, for the PLANIT Generator and the Translator programs, both of which use LDBYTE and SBYTE routines which are identical to those for PLANIT, they are placed at the head of the respective programs in normal TACPOL fashion and are invoked through the standard calling format which is produced under Task 2. Therefore, the TACPOL versions of the PLANIT Generator and the Translator programs should each begin with these two TACPOL procedures, LDBYTE and SBYTE.

In summary, the final procedure arrangement for the TACPOL version of the PLANIT Generator program should be (from first to last):

1. LDBYTE
2. SBYTE
3. NUMBER (Last FORTRAN subroutine)
4. BRCKET (First FORTRAN subroutine)
5. Main program

The Main program should start with its PROC statement, followed by the DCL statements corresponding to FORTRAN COMMON and then the DCL statements for the items local to the Main program. Each of the procedures should begin with appropriate PROC statements, followed by only those DCL statements that are for items local to that procedure.

The final arrangement for the TACPOL version of the Translator program is comparable, as follows:

1. LDBYTE
2. SBYTE
3. Main program

The arrangement of the PROC cards and DCL statements is the same as above.

APPENDIX A

Table of rules by which the TRANSL program translates
FORTRAN particles into corresponding TACPOL particles.

<u>FORTRAN Particle</u>	(becomes)	<u>TACPOL Particle</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1. Label (e.g. 1)		Q1:	FORTRAN labels begin in column 1, TACPOL in column 2.
2. CONTINUE		(deleted)	
3. DO (e.g. DO 1 I=1,10)		DO I=1 BY 1 TO 10	An END; will be placed appropriately after label 1.
4. DO (e.g. DO 2 I=J,K,3)		DO I=J BY 3 TO K	An END; will be placed appropriately after label 2.
5. IF (e.g. IF(...) expression)		IF(...) THEN expression;	
6. IF (e.g. IF(...) 1,2,3)		IF(...) LT 0) THEN GOTO Q1; IF(...) EQ 0) THEN GOTO Q2; GOTO Q3;	Note: one of the three statements will be omitted if its corresponding label appears on the next line.
7. COMMON			Only noted for data check. Not translated to output.
8. First occurrence of an integer item name (e.g. I)		DCL I BIN FIXED;	
9. First occurrence of a real item name (e.g. X)		DCL X BIN FIXED (62,15);	
10. CALL (e.g. CALL BRCKET)		CALL BRCKET;	
11. CALL LDBYTE CALL SBYTE CALL MIOP			In Task 1, these three calls are replaced by direct code which causes a appropriate program level change in accordance with the PLANI Operating System which was developed for the ANGYK-12.
12. SUBROUTINE (e.g. SUBROUTINE PLAN1)		PLAN1: PROC;	Use of argument strings is invalid.

<u>FORTRAN Particle</u>	(becomes)	<u>TACPOL Particle</u>	<u>Comment</u>
13. FORMAT			
14. READ			Flagged and not translated.
15. WRITE			Flagged and not translated.
16. PAUSE		GOTO QREND;	Flagged and not translated.
17. STOP		(deleted)	The label QREND: will be added just before the END; statement.
18. END		END;	STOP can only occur just prior to the END statement.
19. ENDFILE			
20. GO TO (e.g. GO TO 1)		GOTO Q1;	
21. GOTO (e.g. GOTO 1)		GOTO Q1;	
22. ABS(...)		ABS(...)	
23. IABS(...)		ABS(...)	
24. ALOG(...)		LONG(LN(SHORT(...)))	
25. SQRT(...)		LONG(SQRT(SHORT(...)))	
26. SIN(...)		SINFUN(...)	
27. COS(...)		COSFUN(...)	

The SIN and COS calls are translated to calls on special SINFUN and COSFUN procedures which convert the radian arguments into "BAMS" for the TACPOL compiler. The SINFUN and COSFUN procedures are inserted in the Generator jobstream appropriately.

<u>FORTRAN Particle</u>	(becomes)	<u>TACPOL Particle</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28. RETURN		GOTO QREND;	
29. .NE. .LT. .LE. .EQ. .GE. .GT.		NE LT LE EQ GE GT	
30. .AND. .OR.)AND()OR(
31. --IABS		--1*ABS	Correction for compiler error.
32. --ABS		--1.0L*ABS	Correction for compiler error.
33. Real division, e.g. X/Y or (...)/Y		TRUNC(...,30)/Y	Correct for shifting of decimal places.
34. Computed GOTO, e.g. GO TO(1,2,3),I		CALL SWITCH(I,Q1,Q2,Q3);	
35. Mode conversion, e.g. X-I I-X		X-LONG(I) I-SHORT(X)	The arguments of LONG and SHORT can be arbitrary expressions.
36. Real literal numeric conversion, e.g. 2. 2.0 2.1		2.0L 2.0L 2.1L	
37. Reserved word conversion: VALUE L		XVALUE H	VALUE and L have special meaning in TACPOL.

<u>FORTRAN Particle</u> (becomes)	<u>TACPOL Particle</u>	<u>Comment</u>
38. Comments: the line beginning with "C" in column one.	The characters /* go in columns 2 & 3 (column 1 blanked) and the characters */ go in columns 71 & 72.	
39. The letter "B" in column one.	Blank column one and output the line with no further modification.	
40. Column one not a digit, blank, "B" or "C"	Output the line as is.	
41. Column one a digit or blank.	FORTRAN line to be translated according to the above rules.	
42. Complete FORTRAN line.	Append a semicolon (;) to the end of the translated line.	
43. Characters **	Replace entire line with NDKTR=18;	TACPOL does not accept variable exponents.
44. \$\$ (end of job card)	&ENDPROG	TACPOL end of job card.

APPENDIX B

Listing of the initialization cards which must be inserted in the input file so that they precede the first FORTRAN statement to be translated.

CCL	BIN FIXED:	00006100
CCL	BIN FIXED (62,15):	00006200
ECTC	END	00006300
ECTC	CREND	00006400
UNDECL	ITEM NAME ON NEXT LINE	00006500
UNDECL	ITEM NAME ENTRIES FOR THE DICTIONARY.	00006600
TOTAL	COUNT OF FLAGGED LINES EQUALS:	00006700
LCBYTE		00006800
SLBYTE		00006900
MIOP		00007000
N/L		00007100
N/U		00007200
	TXP =X:16C5: LDBYTE CALL	00007300
	TXP =X:17C5: SBYTE CALL	00007400
	TXP =X:18C5: MIOP CALL	00007500
N/U		00007600
N/U		00007700
	CODE:	00007800
	ANY R.C.1	00007900
	END	00008000
PLANT:	PROC:	00008100
SEACPROG		00008200
TRC)		00008300
TRUNC)		00008400
	NCKTR=18:	00008500
	1-CL	00008600
	10	00008700
SS	END OF PARMS FOR TRANSL PROGRAM.	00008800

APPENDIX C

Sample listing of a PLANIT Merge file with the Translator initialization deck embedded in such a way that the resulting FORTRAN will lead off with the required initialization deck. This constitutes a batchstream for going from the original PLANIT code through FORTRAN to TACPOL with no intervening manipulation.

IF	COMMON	0006100
CALL	ROUTINE	0006220
FOR	YAT	0006300
READ		0006400
WRITE		0006500
PAUSE		0006600
STOP		0006700
PROC		0006800
END		0006900
ENCF	FILE	0007000
GO		0007100
GOTO		0007200
ABS		0007300
IARS		0007400
ALOG		0007500
STN		0007600
CCS		0007700
RETURN		0007800
N/U		0007900
N/U		0008000
VALUE		0008100
L		0008200
N/U		0008300
N/U		0008400
N/U		0008500
NE		0008600
LT		0008700
LE		0008800
EQ		0008900
GT		0009000
CR		0009100
AND		0009200
N/U		0009300
MSG	TOL OR MSGDR NOT LARGE ENOUGH.	0009400
GO		0009500
BY	1 TO	0009600
END		0009700
THEN		0009800
XX	0	0009900
XX	0.0L	0010000
CALL	SWITCH	0010100
SHORT	(TRUNC)	0010200
LCNG		0010300
LN		0010400
LN		0010500
LN		0010600
LN		0010700
LN		0010800
LN		0010900
LN		0011000
LN		0011100
LN		0011200
LN		0011300
LN		0011400
LN		0011500
LN		0011600
LN		0011700
LN		0011800
LN		0011900
LN		0012000
LN		0012100
LN		0012200
LN		0012300
LN		0012400
LN		0012500
LN		0012600
LN		0012700
LN		0012800
LN		0012900
LN		0013000
LN		0013100
LN		0013200
LN		0013300
LN		0013400
LN		0013500
LN		0013600
LN		0013700
LN		0013800
LN		0013900
LN		0014000
LN		0014100
LN		0014200
LN		0014300
LN		0014400
LN		0014500
LN		0014600
LN		0014700
LN		0014800
LN		0014900
LN		0015000
LN		0015100
LN		0015200
LN		0015300
LN		0015400
LN		0015500
LN		0015600
LN		0015700
LN		0015800
LN		0015900
LN		0016000
LN		0016100
LN		0016200
LN		0016300
LN		0016400
LN		0016500
LN		0016600
LN		0016700
LN		0016800
LN		0016900
LN		0017000
LN		0017100
LN		0017200
LN		0017300
LN		0017400
LN		0017500
LN		0017600
LN		0017700
LN		0017800
LN		0017900
LN		0018000
LN		0018100
LN		0018200
LN		0018300
LN		0018400
LN		0018500
LN		0018600
LN		0018700
LN		0018800
LN		0018900
LN		0019000
LN		0019100
LN		0019200
LN		0019300
LN		0019400
LN		0019500
LN		0019600
LN		0019700
LN		0019800
LN		0019900
LN		0020000
LN		0020100
LN		0020200
LN		0020300
LN		0020400
LN		0020500
LN		0020600
LN		0020700
LN		0020800
LN		0020900
LN		0021000
LN		0021100
LN		0021200
LN		0021300
LN		0021400
LN		0021500
LN		0021600
LN		0021700
LN		0021800
LN		0021900
LN		0022000
LN		0022100
LN		0022200
LN		0022300
LN		0022400
LN		0022500
LN		0022600
LN		0022700
LN		0022800
LN		0022900
LN		0023000
LN		0023100
LN		0023200
LN		0023300
LN		0023400
LN		0023500
LN		0023600
LN		0023700
LN		0023800
LN		0023900
LN		0024000
LN		0024100
LN		0024200
LN		0024300
LN		0024400
LN		0024500
LN		0024600
LN		0024700
LN		0024800
LN		0024900
LN		0025000
LN		0025100
LN		0025200
LN		0025300
LN		0025400
LN		0025500
LN		0025600
LN		0025700
LN		0025800
LN		0025900
LN		0026000
LN		0026100
LN		0026200
LN		0026300
LN		0026400
LN		0026500
LN		0026600
LN		0026700
LN		0026800
LN		0026900
LN		0027000
LN		0027100
LN		0027200
LN		0027300
LN		0027400
LN		0027500
LN		0027600
LN		0027700
LN		0027800
LN		0027900
LN		0028000
LN		0028100
LN		0028200
LN		0028300
LN		0028400
LN		0028500
LN		0028600
LN		0028700
LN		0028800
LN		0028900
LN		0029000
LN		0029100
LN		0029200
LN		0029300
LN		0029400
LN		0029500
LN		0029600
LN		0029700
LN		0029800
LN		0029900
LN		0030000
LN		0030100
LN		0030200
LN		0030300
LN		0030400
LN		0030500
LN		0030600
LN		0030700
LN		0030800
LN		0030900
LN		0031000
LN		0031100
LN		0031200
LN		0031300
LN		0031400
LN		0031500
LN		0031600
LN		0031700
LN		0031800
LN		0031900
LN		0032000
LN		0032100
LN		0032200
LN		0032300
LN		0032400
LN		0032500
LN		0032600
LN		0032700
LN		0032800
LN		0032900
LN		0033000
LN		0033100
LN		0033200
LN		0033300
LN		0033400
LN		0033500
LN		0033600
LN		0033700
LN		0033800
LN		0033900
LN		0034000
LN		0034100
LN		0034200
LN		0034300
LN		0034400
LN		0034500
LN		0034600
LN		0034700
LN		0034800
LN		0034900
LN		0035000
LN		0035100
LN		0035200
LN		0035300
LN		0035400
LN		0035500
LN		0035600
LN		0035700
LN		0035800
LN		0035900
LN		0036000
LN		0036100
LN		0036200
LN		0036300
LN		0036400
LN		0036500
LN		0036600
LN		0036700
LN		0036800
LN		0036900
LN		0037000
LN		0037100
LN		0037200
LN		0037300
LN		0037400
LN		0037500
LN		0037600
LN		0037700
LN		0037800
LN		0037900
LN		0038000
LN		0038100
LN		0038200
LN		0038300
LN		0038400
LN		0038500
LN		0038600
LN		0038700
LN		0038800
LN		0038900
LN		0039000
LN		0039100
LN		0039200
LN		0039300
LN		0039400
LN		0039500
LN		0039600
LN		0039700
LN		0039800
LN		0039900
LN		0040000
LN		0040100
LN		0040200
LN		0040300
LN		0040400
LN		0040500
LN		0040600
LN		0040700
LN		0040800
LN		0040900
LN		0041000
LN		0041100
LN		0041200
LN		0041300
LN		0041400
LN		0041500
LN		0041600
LN		0041700
LN		0041800
LN		0041900
LN		0042000
LN		0042100
LN		0042200
LN		0042300
LN		0042400
LN		0042500
LN		0042600
LN		0042700
LN		0042800
LN		0042900
LN		0043000
LN		0043100
LN		0043200
LN		0043300
LN		0043400
LN		0043500
LN		0043600
LN		0043700
LN		0043800
LN		0043900
LN		0044000
LN		0044100
LN		0044200
LN		0044300
LN		0044400
LN		0044500
LN		0044600
LN		0044700
LN		0044800
LN		0044900
LN		0045000
LN		0045100
LN		0045200
LN		0045300
LN		0045400
LN		0045500
LN		0045600
LN		0045700
LN		0045800
LN		0045900
LN		0046000
LN		0046100
LN		0046200
LN		0046300
LN		0046400
LN		0046500
LN		0046600
LN		0046700
LN		0046800
LN		0046900
LN		0047000
LN		0047100
LN		0047200
LN		0047300
LN		0047400
LN		0047500
LN		0047600
LN		0047700
LN		0047800
LN		0047900
LN		0048000
LN		0048100
LN		0048200
LN		0048300
LN		0048400
LN		0048500
LN		0048600
LN		0048700
LN		0048800
LN		0048900
LN		0049000
LN		0049100
LN		0049200
LN		0049300
LN		0049400
LN		0049500
LN		0049600
LN		0049700
LN		0049800
LN		0049900
LN		0050000
LN		0050100
LN		0050200
LN		0050300
LN		0050400
LN		0050500
LN		0050600
LN		0050700
LN		0050800
LN		0050900
LN		0051000
LN		0051100
LN		0051200
LN		0051300
LN		0051400
LN		0051500
LN		0051600

```

*INS UNDECLARED ITEM NAME ON NEXT LINE ///////////////
*INS TOO MANY ITEM NAME ENTRIES FOR THE DICTIONARY.
*INS TOTAL COUNT OF FLAGGED LINES EQUALS:
*INS L BYTE
*INS M IOP
*INS N/U
*INS N/U
*INS TYP =X'1605' L BYTE CALL
*INS TYP =X'17C5' S BYTE CALL
*INS TYP =X'1905' M IOP CALL
*INS N/U
*INS N/U
*INS CODE: R'0'0.1
*INS RBT R'0'0.1
*INS EAC
*INS PLANIT: PRCC:
*INS GENPROG
*INS TPCSC
*INS NDKTR=12:
*INS I-CL*
*INS 1*
*INS 55 END OF PARMS FOR TRANSL PROGRAM.
*INS C:
*INS SUBROUTINE PLANIT
*COMPCN FILE -- INC. DISTRIBUTOR.
*PLANIT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PRESET AND CFIL*.
*PARTI(CPRESET)=7
*PARTI(CFILE)=7
*PLANIT
INAPRT=NXTPRT.
GO TO(3C1,3C2,3C3,3C4,3C5,3C6,3C7,3C8),NXTPRT
CONTINUE
3C1 P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS CODE:
*INS MET R'0'0.1
*INS TYP =X'41C7'
*INS EAC
GO TO 3C1C
CONTINUE
3C2 P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS CODE:
*INS MET R'0'0.1
*INS TYP =X'42C7'
*INS EAC
GO TO 3C1C
CONTINUE
3C3 P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS CODE:
*INS MET R'0'0.1
*INS TYP =X'43C7'
*INS EAC
GO TO 3C1C
CONTINUE
3C4 P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS CODE:
*INS MET R'0'0.1
*INS TYP =X'44C7'
*INS EAC
GO TO 3C1C
CONTINUE
3C5 P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS P
*INS CODE:

```

```

00012100
00012200
00012300
00012400
00012500
00012600
00012700
00012800
00012900
00013000
00013100
00013200
00013300
00013400
00013500
00013600
00013700
00013800
00013900
00014000
00014100
00014200
00014300
00014400
00014500
00014600
00014700
00014800
00014900
00015000
00015100
00015200
00015300
00015400
00015500
00015600
00015700
00015800
00015900
00016000
00016100
00016200
00016300
00016400
00016500
00016600
00016700
00016800
00016900
00017000
00017100
00017200
00017300
00017400
00017500
00017600
00017700
00017800
00017900
00018000

```

[illegible]

```

CCE: X+R1'.6
LCF X+2+R1'.7
SALC =32.6
MPF RADBAMS-S.7
SAL C =16.6
RBT R1'.6
XPF =2.6
ADF ONES-9.6
SCF SINDATA+R1'.6
XFR FX'4CCCC0000'
GEN FO.156154943831
RADBAMS
ONES
SINDATA = SINC(SINDATA);
CCE: SINDATA+R1'.6
LCF =2.6
ACF =X'.7FFF'.6
SAMC =47.6
SDF Z+R1'.6
SDE Z+2+R1'.7
ENC
RETURN(2);
END; /* SIMFUN PROC */
COSFUN: PROC(X) FIXED(62.15);
DCL Z BIN FIXED (62.15) VALUE;
DCL CC DATA BIN FIXED (62.15);
CCCE: X+R1'.6
LCF X+2+R1'.7
SALC =32.6
SARF RADBAMS-S.7
MPF R1'.6
RBT =2.6
XPF ONES-9.6
ADF COSDATA+R1'.6
SDF XFR FX'4CCCC000'
GEN FC.156154943831
RADBAMS
ONES
COSDATA = COS(COSDATA);
CCE: COSDATA+R1'.6
LCF =2.6
ACF =X'.7FFF'.6
SARF =47.6
SDF Z+R1'.6
SDE Z+2+R1'.7
ENC
RETURN(2);
END; /* COSEFUN PROC */
IGOTO=IGOTC-<CALC-1>
GO TO<CALC>.1.1.<EVAL>,<CONOFFS>>00
/*<COMPGCTO>,<LOGATHM>
/*<DEFELNCTN>,<MATRIXDEFINE>,<SET>

```

SWEEPING IN 2, <PAIR1>UEF IN 2, <PAIR1>XDR IN 2, <SEI>

ENC	00036100
◆INS &ENDPROG	00036200
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN4	00036300
◆COMPCN	00036400
IGOTO=IGOTC-<STUSRCH-1>	00036500
GC TOI<STLRCH>,<LOGIN>,<ADDEL>,<ATTACH>,<SAVE>	00036600
◆<LOCKER>,<RESTART>,<FRMERE>),IGOTC	00036700
1 IGOTO=0	00036800
RETURN	00036900
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. STUSRCH	00037000
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. LOGIN	00037100
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. ADDEL	00037200
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. ATTACH	00037300
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. SAVE	00037400
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. LOCKER	00037500
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. RESTART	00037600
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. FRMERE	00037700
◆ENC	00037800
◆INS &ENDPROG	00037900
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN5	00038000
◆COMPCN	00038100
IGOTO=IGOTC-<COMMAND-1>	00038200
GO TOI<COMMAND>),<EDIT1>,<EDIT2>,<EDIT3>,<SUILC>,<REORDER>	00038300
◆<SPOOL>),IGOTC	00038400
1 IGOTO=0	00038500
RETURN	00038600
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. COMMAND	00038700
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDIT1	00038800
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDIT2	00038900
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDIT3	00039000
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. BUILD	00039100
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. REORDER	00039200
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. SPOOL	00039300
◆ENC	00039400
◆INS &ENDPROG	00039500
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN6	00039600
◆COMPCN	00039700
IGOTO=IGOTC-<SYSTEM-1>	00039800
GO TOI<SYSTEM>),<DELETE>,<UNLOAD>),IGOTC	00039900
1 IGOTO=0	00040000
RETURN	00040100
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. SYSTEM	00040200
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. OCTAL CODE	00040300
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. OCTAL CODE	00040400
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. DELETE	00040500
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. UNLOAD	00040600
◆ENC	00040700
◆INS &ENDPROG	00040800
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN7	00040900
◆COMPCN	00041000
IGOTO=IGOTC-<EDTEXT-1>	00041100
GO TOI<EDTEXT>),<RENUM>,<PRESET>),<CFILE>	00041200
◆<INITIAL>),IGOTO	00041300
1 IGOTO=0	00041400
RETURN	00041500
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDTEXT	00041600
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. RENUM	00041700
◆ENC	00041800
◆INS &ENDPROG	00041900
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN8	00042000
◆COMPCN	00042100
IGOTO=IGOTC-<EDTEXT-1>	00042200
GO TOI<EDTEXT>),<RENUM>,<PRESET>),<CFILE>	00042300
◆<INITIAL>),IGOTO	00042400
1 IGOTO=0	00042500
RETURN	00042600
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDTEXT	00042700
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. RENUM	00042800
◆ENC	00042900
◆INS &ENDPROG	00043000
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN9	00043100
◆COMPCN	00043200
IGOTO=IGOTC-<EDTEXT-1>	00043300
GO TOI<EDTEXT>),<RENUM>,<PRESET>),<CFILE>	00043400
◆<INITIAL>),IGOTO	00043500
1 IGOTO=0	00043600
RETURN	00043700
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDTEXT	00043800
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. RENUM	00043900
◆ENC	00044000
◆INS &ENDPROG	00044100
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN10	00044200
◆COMPCN	00044300
IGOTO=IGOTC-<EDTEXT-1>	00044400
GO TOI<EDTEXT>),<RENUM>,<PRESET>),<CFILE>	00044500
◆<INITIAL>),IGOTO	00044600
1 IGOTO=0	00044700
RETURN	00044800
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDTEXT	00044900
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. RENUM	00045000
◆ENC	00045100
◆INS &ENDPROG	00045200
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN11	00045300
◆COMPCN	00045400
IGOTO=IGOTC-<EDTEXT-1>	00045500
GO TOI<EDTEXT>),<RENUM>,<PRESET>),<CFILE>	00045600
◆<INITIAL>),IGOTO	00045700
1 IGOTO=0	00045800
RETURN	00045900
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDTEXT	00046000
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. RENUM	00046100
◆ENC	00046200
◆INS &ENDPROG	00046300
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN12	00046400
◆COMPCN	00046500
IGOTO=IGOTC-<EDTEXT-1>	00046600
GO TOI<EDTEXT>),<RENUM>,<PRESET>),<CFILE>	00046700
◆<INITIAL>),IGOTO	00046800
1 IGOTO=0	00046900
RETURN	00047000
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDTEXT	00047100
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. RENUM	00047200
◆ENC	00047300
◆INS &ENDPROG	00047400
◆SUBROUTINE PLAN13	00047500
◆COMPCN	00047600
IGOTO=IGOTC-<EDTEXT-1>	00047700
GO TOI<EDTEXT>),<RENUM>,<PRESET>),<CFILE>	00047800
◆<INITIAL>),IGOTO	00047900
1 IGOTO=0	00048000
RETURN	00048100
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. EDTEXT	00048200
◆PLAN IT FILE -- INC. RENUM	000483


```

*PLAN IT FILE -- INC. PRESET
*PLAN IT FILE -- INC. OF FILE
*ENC
*INS CENDPROG
*COMPCN STARTUP TIME PLANS
*COMPCN IGO TO- IGO TC- <LOGOUT-1>
          EG TO <LOGOUT> <SHOW> <DISPLAY> <SACCCOUNT>
          1 <WRITEP> <CONFIRM> <MODISK> <FIX> I. IGO TO
          2 IGO TO=0
          RETURN
          *PLAN IT FILE -- INC. LOGOUT
          *PLAN IT FILE -- INC. SHOW
          *PLAN IT FILE -- INC. DISPLAY
          *PLAN IT FILE -- INC. ACCOUNT
          *PLAN IT FILE -- INC. WRITEP
          *PLAN IT FILE -- INC. CONFIRM
          *PLAN IT FILE -- INC. MODISK
          *ENC
          *INS ENO
          $$$

```

```

CCC42100
CCC42200
CCC42300
CCC42400
CCC42500
CCC42600
CCC42700
CCC42800
CCC42900
CCC43000
CCC43100
CCC43200
CCC43300
CCC43400
CCC43500
CCC43600
CCC43700
CCC43800
CCC43900
CCC44000
CCC44100
CCC44200
CCC44300
CCC44400
CCC44500

```

APPENDIX D

Listing of the TRANSL program.

```

PROGRAM TRANSL
***** THE FORTRAN PRODUCED BY THE PLANIT
***** GENERATOR INTO THE TACPOL LANGUAGE. NO ADDITIONAL WORK
***** SHOULD BE NECESSARY ON THE RESULTING PLANIT CODE. HOWEVER,
***** FOR THE TRANSLATING THE FORTRAN OF THE GENERATOR PROGRAM ITSELF,
***** OR THE FORTRAN IN THIS PROGRAM, INTO TACPOL, CERTAIN STATE-
***** MENTS MUST BE FIXED BY HAND, INCLUDING: READ, WRITE, FORMAT,
***** AND END FILE. ALSO A DIFFERENT OPTION MUST BE USED FOR
***** GENERATING THE DCL STATEMENTS SINCE NOT ALL OF THE ITEMS WILL
***** HAVE BEEN DECLARED IN COMMON AS THEY ARE IN THE PLANIT CODE.
***** SEE THE DESCRIPTION OF ITEM NTYPE, BELOW.
ITEM NTYPE IS A RUN OPTION PARAMETER WITH FOUR LEGAL VALUES
(1-4) SELECTING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS:
1. OUTPUT TACPOL CODE. DO NOT OUTPUT DCL STATEMENTS. FLAG
   ANY ITEMS FOUND IN THE CODE WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DECLARED
   IN A PRIOR COMMON STATEMENT.
2. OUTPUT TACPOL CODE. DO NOT OUTPUT DCL STATEMENTS. DO
   NOT FLAG UNDECLARED ITEMS WHICH ARE FOUND IN THE CODE.
3. OUTPUT DCL STATEMENTS. DO NOT OUTPUT CODE. DO NOT FLAG
   UNDECLARED ITEMS WHICH ARE FOUND IN THE CODE.
4. OUTPUT DCL STATEMENTS. DO NOT OUTPUT CODE. FLAG ANY
   ITEMS FOUND IN THE CODE WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DECLARED
   IN A PRIOR COMMON STATEMENT.
THE TRANSLATOR WILL REPORT THREE KINDS OF ERRORS. ALL
MIXED IN THE LINES OF THE OUTPUT FILE. THEY WILL BE
FLAGGED AND CAN USUALLY BE FIXED WITHOUT REPEATING
THE JOB. THE THREE TYPES OF ERRORS ARE:
1. A MESSAGE ON THE LAST LINE AND ABORT. THIS
   ERROR IS UNRECOVERABLE AND MUST BE FIXED AND
   THE JOB RUN AGAIN.
2. THE UNTRANSLATED INPUT LINE MAY BE PRINTED
   IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY A LINE OF SLASHES
   (//////////). THIS INDICATES A REJECT
   OF THE INPUT LINE FOR TRANSLATION. AN EXAM-
   INATION OF THE LINE WILL USUALLY REVEAL THE
   PROBLEM. WHETHER A FORTRAN ERROR OR A STRING
   THAT THE TRANSLATOR IS NOT EQUIPPED TO TRANS-
   LATE. THIS KIND CAN OFTEN BE FIXED.
3. A MESSAGE MAY APPEAR WHICH SAYS:
   UNDECLARED ITEM NAME ON THE NEXT LINE //////////
   WHICH CAN RESULT FROM CHOOSING NTYPE OPTION OF
   ONE OR FOUR. THIS IS SPECIFICALLY FOR PLANIT
   WHERE ALL ITEMS ARE TO BE DECLARED IN COMMON AND
   THE TRANSLATOR HAS DETECTED A FAILURE. THE EFFECT
   MESSAGE CAN BE DELETED AND IGNORED BUT THE EFFECT
   OF THE UNDECLARED ITEM TO PLANIT SHOULD BE CHECKED.
AT THE END OF THE JOB, A STATEMENT WILL PRINT THE NUMBER
OF FLAGGED LINES (IF THERE ARE ANY). THEY CAN THEN BE

```

```

00000100
00000200
00000300
00000400
00000500
00000600
00000700
00000800
00000900
00001000
00001100
00001200
00001300
00001400
00001500
00001600
00001700
00001800
00001900
00002000
00002100
00002200
00002300
00002400
00002500
00002600
00002700
00002800
00002900
00003000
00003100
00003200
00003300
00003400
00003500
00003600
00003700
00003800
00003900
00004000
00004100
00004200
00004300
00004400
00004500
00004600
00004700
00004800
00004900
00005000
00005100
00005200
00005300
00005400
00005500
00005600
00005700
00005800
00005900
00006000

```

C:SPOTTED EASILY IN THE LISTING OR BY USING A PROGRAM TO
 C:SEARCH FOR /// CHARACTERS. IF THE PROGRAM INPUT LINE
 C:IS MORE THAN ONE CARD LONG, ONLY THE LAST CARD WILL BE
 C:PRINTED AND THE LISTING SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR THE
 C:FULL LINE.
 C:
 C:

```

COMMON IFIRST(1)
COMMON IBLANK
COMMON MSGTBL(20C)
COMMON JMRK
COMMON IBYT1
COMMON IBYT2
COMMON INDEX
COMMON LBYTE(500)
COMMON ICMPRE(50C)
COMMON IFLINE(10C)
COMMON INBUFF(30)
COMMON INQUE(30)
COMMON ICHK(4)
COMMON LABDO(5)
COMMON LISTN(150C)
COMMON KAROUM
COMMON KARSET(58)
COMMON MAPDUM
COMMON MAP(255)
COMMON MSGDR1(90)
COMMON MSGDR2(90)
COMMON JFLG
COMMON MPAREN(5)
COMMON KINDET(5)
COMMON NFN1(5)
COMMON NFN2(5)

```

C:*****
 C:THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (BETWEEN RC'S OF ASTERISKS)
 C:COULD VARY ON A DIFFERENT COMPUTER. ALSO, THE READ, WRITE,
 C:FORMAT AND END FILE STATEMENTS WILL HAVE TO BE CHANGED FOR
 C:TRANSLATION INTO TACPOL.
 C:

C:BYTES PER WORD OF THE COMPUTER RUNNING THIS PROGRAM.

```

      IBYTE=4
      GO TO 9

```

C:1000 FORMAT(20A4)
 C:

C:1 CONTINUE
 C:END OF THE TRANSLATE JOB. END FILE STATEMENT ON NEXT
 C:LINE CLOSSES THE OUTPUT FILE. CHANGE OR DELETE IT IF
 C:NECESSARY

```

      END FILE 2
      GO TO 158

```

2 CONTINUE
 READ(1,1000) (INBUFF(I), I=1,NLMBUF)

```

      GO TO 4

```

3 CONTINUE
 WRITE(2,1000) (INBUFF(I), I=1,NLMBUF)
 GO TO 183

C:*****
 C:CONTINUE
 C:QUEJE INTO BUFFER.
 C:*****

```

00006100
00006200
00006300
00006400
00006500
00006600
00006700
00006800
00006900
00007000
00007100
00007200
00007300
00007400
00007500
00007600
00007700
00007800
00007900
00008000
00008100
00008200
00008300
00008400
00008500
00008600
00008700
00008800
00008900
00009000
00009100
00009200
00009300
00009400
00009500
00009600
00009700
00009800
00009900
00010000
00010100
00010200
00010300
00010400
00010500
00010600
00010700
00010800
00010900
00011000
00011100
00011200
00011300
00011400
00011500
00011600
00011700
00011800
00011900
00012000

```

```

5      DO 5 I=1,NUMBUF
      J=INBUFF(I)
      INQUE(I)=INQUE(I)
      INQUE(I)=J
      CONTINUE
      IERR=0
      IBYT1=IBUFF+INCRE
      IBYT2=IBUFF+71
      INDEX=IMLBYT+MREAD
      CALL LDBYTE
      IF(JSW-LE.0) GO TO 11
      MREAL=MREAD-INCRE+72
      CONTINUE
      THE END OF THE INPLT LINE.
      IF(LBYTE(MREAD)-NE. KARSET(5C)) GO TO 8
      MREAD=MREAD-1
      IF(MREAD.GT.0) GO TO 6
      CONTINUE
      MREAL=0
      IF(ICK(1).EQ. KARSET(55)) GO TO 189
      LSTCHK=KARSET(47)
      GO TO 2
      CONTINUE
      IF(JSW.EQ.1) GO TO 13
      C: BUFFERS LOADED AND END FOUND. CHECK FOR CCNTINUATIONS
      C: AND IF LABELS.
      IBYT1=IBQUE
      IBYT2=IBYT1+5
      INDEX=IMCHK
      CALL LDBYTE
      I=ICK(1)
      IF(MAP(1).NE.5C) GO TO 3E
      J=ICK(6)
      IF(MAP(J).GT.35) GO TO 3E
      C: CONTINUATION CARD IF NOT TRUE.
      IF(MREAD+66.GE. MAXLIN) GO TO 152
      INCRE=6
      GO TO 2
      CONTINUE
      C: INITIALIZATION SECTION.
      C: IN THE RARE EVENT THAT ARRAY DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE
      C: CHANGED, THE FOLLOWING ASSIGNMENTS MUST ALSO BE
      C: CHANGED CORRESPONDINGLY.
      C: DIMENSION OF MSGTBL:
      MSGDIM=200
      C: SIZE OF WORKING LINE (DIMENSIONS OF LBYTE AND ICMPPR):
      MAXLIN=500
      C: DIMENSION OF IRLINE:
      IRLDIM=150
      C: BUFFER LENGTHS (DIMENSION OF INBUFF AND INQUE):
      IRLFCIM=30
      C: SIZE OF ITEM DICTIONARY (ONE-THIRD OF DIMENSION OF LISTN):
      MAXNAM=500
      C: END OF ARRAY DIMENSION ASSIGNMENTS. ARRAYS BELOW LISTN
      C: MAY HAVE DIMENSIONS CHANGED, IF NECESSARY, WITHOUT THE
      C: NEED FOR ADJUSTMENTS HERE.
      C: WORD NUMBER ASSIGNMENTS.

```

```

00012100
00012200
00012300
00012400
00012500
00012600
00012700
00012800
00012900
00013000
00013100
00013200
00013300
00013400
00013500
00013600
00013700
00013800
00013900
00014000
00014100
00014200
00014300
00014400
00014500
00014600
00014700
00014800
00014900
00015000
00015100
00015200
00015300
00015400
00015500
00015600
00015700
00015800
00015900
00016000
00016100
00016200
00016300
00016400
00016500
00016600
00016700
00016800
00016900
00017000
00017100
00017200
00017300
00017400
00017500
00017600
00017700
00017800
00017900
00018000

```

```

I=LBYTE+MSGDIM+7
ICMP=IWLBYT+MAXLIN+IFLDIR
IBUFF=INCMPT+MAXLIN+IBFDIR
IQUE=IBUFF+IBFDIR
ICMX=IQUE+IBFDIR
NUMBER ASSIGNMENTS
IBUFF=IBUFF+IBYTE-IBYTE+1
ICMP=INCMPT+IBYTE-IBYTE+1
IQUE=IQUE+IBYTE-IBYTE+1

C: BYTE
C:
    IFIRST(1)=IWLBYT
    DO 10 I=1,255
        MAP(I)=58
    CONTINUE
    MAPDIM=58
    LINE=0
    INCR=0
    INTRV=0
    MSGN=0
    JMPK=0
    JFLG=0
    NJMERR=0
    NJMCO=0
    IFRTRN=0
    JSW=-1
    IREAD=1
    NTYPE=1
    NJMBUF=75/IBYTE+1
    GO TO 7

11
C: SET UP TRANSLATION TABLES.
    JSW=JSW+1
    IF(JSW.LE.0) GO TO 2
    DO 12 I=1,56
        J=LBYTE(I)
        KARSET(I-1)=J
        MAP(I)=I-1
        ICMPRE(I)=LBYTE(51)
    CONTINUE
    C: STORE BLANKS
    IBYT1=IRYTE+1
    IBYT2=IBYTE
    INDEX=INCMPT
    CALL SBYTE
    GO TO 7

13
C: INTRV
    I=LBYTE(1)
    I=MAP(I)
    IF(I.LE.9) GO TO 14
    IF(I.EQ.55) GO TO 15
    IF(I.EQ.50) GO TO 7
    IF(I.NE.50) GO TO 7 DECK.
    C: STORE MESSAGES
    IBYT1=MSGDR(2*MSGN)+1
    IF(MSGN.EQ.0) IBYT1=2*IBYTE+1
    IBYT2=IBYT1+NRD-3
    INDEX=IWLBYT+2
    CALL SBYTE
    MSGN=MSGN+1
    MSGDR(1*MSGN)=IBYT1

```

```

MSGDR2(MSGN1=18YT1
IF(JMK .EQ. JFLG) GO TO 7
ICHK(1)=KARSET(55)
N5=40
GO TO 196
CONTINUE
14:STORE TRANSLATION OPTION PARAMETER.
NTYPE=1
GO TO 7
CONTINUE
JSH=2
IF(NTYPE .NE. 3) GO TO 7
N5=79
GO TO 196
CONTINUE
15:MARK OFF ITEM NAME AND COMPARE STRINGS TO PRESTORED
C:NAMES. START AT LOOP TO N1. N2, N3 MARK OFF LIST OF
C:WORDS TO BE COMPARED. N2 MARKS THE FOUND NAME.
C:N4 IS THE RETURN CODE.
N1=LOOP
CONTINUE
N1=N1+1
IF(N1 GT. NREAD) GO TO 18
IF(LBYTE(N1)
IF(MAP(1) .LE. 35) GO TO 17
CONTINUE
N1=N1-1
C:CHECK BASIC WORD LIST.
CONTINUE
IBYT1=MSGDR1(N2)
IBYT2=MSGDR2(N2)
IF(18YT1-18YT2 .NE. N1-LOOP) GO TO 27
INDEX=INDEX+1
CALL LDBYTE
DO 20 I=LOOP,N1
IF(LBYTE(I) .NE. ICMPE(I)) GO TO 27
CONTINUE
20:MATCH FOUND.
IF(N2 .LE. 25) GO TO 54
C:MATCH ON COMMAND WORD.
IF(N3 .EQ. 38) GO TO 125
C:MATCH ON RELATIONAL.
IF(N3 .EQ. 70) GO TO 55
C:MATCH ON CALL NAME.
C:OTHERWISE CHECK FOR NAME CHANGE.
IF(N2 .EQ. 26) LBYTE(LOOP)=KARSET(33)
C:VALUE TO XALUE.
IF(N2 .NE. 27) GO TO 21
C:L TO H.
LBYTE(LOOP)=KARSET(17)
GO TO 22
CONTINUE
21:CHECK WORD AGAINST NEW-WORD LIST.
IF(LBYTE(LOOP)
IF(MAP(1) .GE. 1E .AND. MAP(1) .LE. 23) GO TO 22
C:FLOATING ITEM.
IF(1EQ .EQ. 0) KINDL=1
IF(1EQ .NE. 0) KINDR=1

```

```

00024100
00024200
00024300
00024400
00024500
00024600
00024700
00024800
00024900
00025000
00025100
00025200
00025300
00025400
00025500
00025600
00025700
00025800
00025900
00026000
00026100
00026200
00026300
00026400
00026500
00026600
00026700
00026800
00026900
00027000
00027100
00027200
00027300
00027400
00027500
00027600
00027700
00027800
00027900
00028000
00028100
00028200
00028300
00028400
00028500
00028600
00028700
00028800
00028900
00029000
00029100
00029200
00029300
00029400
00029500
00029600
00029700
00029800
00029900

```



```

000 30100
000 30200
000 30300
000 30400
000 30500
000 30600
000 30700
000 30800
000 30900
000 31000
000 31100
000 31200
000 31300
000 31400
000 31500
000 31600
000 31700
000 31800
000 31900
000 32000
000 32100
000 32200
000 32300
000 32400
000 32500
000 32600
000 32700
000 32800
000 32900
000 33000
000 33100
000 33200
000 33300
000 33400
000 33500
000 33600
000 33700
000 33800
000 33900
000 34000
000 34100
000 34200
000 34300
000 34400
000 34500
000 34600
000 34700
000 34800
000 34900
000 35000
000 35100
000 35200
000 35300
000 35400
000 35500
000 35600
000 35700
000 35800
000 35900
000 36000

```

```

22 CONTINUE
   IF(N4 .NE. 1 .OR. IEQ .NE. C) GO TO 26
   ICMPRE(1)=IBLANK
   ICMPRE(2)=IBLANK
   ICMPRE(3)=IBLANK
   IBYT 1=IBCM
   IBYT 2=IBYT 1+N1-LOOP
   INDEX=INDEX+1
   CALL SBYTE
   IF(INTRY .EQ. 0) GO TO 24
   J=3
   INTRY
   DO 23 I=1,3
     IF(ICMPRE(I) .EQ. LISTN(1) .AND.
       ICMPRE(2) .EQ. LISTN(1+1) .AND.
       ICMPRE(3) .EQ. LISTN(1+2)) GO TO 26
23 CONTINUE
24 INTRY=INTRY+1
   IF(N1=INTRY) GO TO 25
   IF(N1 .LE. ENTRIES) PRINT ERROR MSG AND STOP.
   C:TOO MANY ITEMS NAME ENTRIES. PRINT ERROR MSG AND STOP.
   ICMX(1)=KARSET(55)
   N5=64
   GO TO 196
25 CONTINUE
   NAME AS YET UNDECLARED.
   J=INTRY+3
   LISTN(J-2)=ICMPRE(1)
   LISTN(J-1)=ICMPRE(2)
   LISTN(J)=ICMPRE(3)
   IF(KCOMMON .NE. 0) GO TO 142
   IF(KUNDECLARED NAME FOUND IN THE CODE.
     IF(INTYPE .EQ. 1 .OR. NTYPE .EQ. 4) GO TO 139
     IF(N4 .EQ. 1) GO TO 142
26 CONTINUE
27 GO TO(45,62,66,111),N4
   N2=N2+1
   CONTINUE
   IF(N2 .LE. N3) GO TO 15
   C:NO MATCH.
   IF(N2 .EQ. 38) GO TO 126
   C:IF NO MATCH ON A RELATIONAL, TRY IT AS A NUMBER.
   IF(N3 .EQ. 70) GO TO 124
   C:IF NOT ONE OF THE LISTED CALL NAMES, THEN WRITE
   C:THE LINE AS IS.
   GO TO 21
28 CONTINUE
   C:MARK OFF NUMBER BEGINNING AT 1 LOOP. MARK END AT N1.
   C:NUMBER VALUE IN N2 AND N3 IS C FOR INTEGER, NCT O FOR
   C:FLOATING. N4 IS THE RETURN CODE.
   N3=0
   N1=LOOP
   N2=LBYTE(N1)
   N2=MAP(N2)
   IF(N2 .LE. 5) GO TO 29
   N2=0
   N3=LOOP
29 CONTINUE
   N1=N1+1
   IF(N1 .GT. NREAD) GO TO 31
   I=LBYTE(N1)

```

```

I=MAP(I)
IF(I.NE. 42) GO TO 3C
C:DECIMAL POINT
IF(N3.NE. 0) GO TO 22
N3=N1
GO TO 29
CONTINUE
IF(I.GT. 5) GO TO 21
N2=10*N2+I
GO TO 29
CONTINUE
C:END OF NUMBER.
N1=N1-1
IF(N1.NE. N2) GO TO 33
C:NUMBER ENDS IN DECIMAL POINT.
IF(N1.EQ. NREAD) GO TO 33
I=LBYTE(N1+1)
IF(MAP(I).LT. 1C.OR. MAP(I).GT. 35)
GO TO 23
C:DECIMAL GOES WITH SOMETHING ELSE.
N3=0
CONTINUE
N1=N1-1
CONTINUE
IF(N3.EQ. 0) GO TO 27
C:NUMBER CONTAINS DECIMAL POINT.
IF(LOOP.EQ. N1) GO TO 192
C:DECIMAL POINT ONLY IF TRUE.
IF(IEQ.EQ. 0) KINDL=1
IF(IEQ.NE. 0) KINDR=1
CONTINUE
N1=N1+1
NREAD=NREAD+1
I=VREAD
CONTINUE
I=I-1
IF(I.LT. N1) GO TO 36
LBYTE(I+1)=LBYTE(I)
GO TO 35
C:INSERT AT END OF LITERAL FLOATING POINT NUMBER.
CONTINUE
LBYTE(N1)=KARSET(21)
C:INSERT TRAILING ZERO IF NECESSARY.
IF(N1.NE. N3+1) GO TO 37
LBYTE(N1)=KARDUM
GO TO 34
CONTINUE
GO TO(40,55,66,45).N4
C:FORTRAN LINE READY. SCAN FROM COLUMN CNE.
INCRE=0
IGNL=0
KINDL=0
KINDR=0
IDPTH=0
IEQ=0
IFST=0
KOMMON=0
JWRK=0
NUMEND=0

```

```

00036100
00036200
00036300
00036400
00036500
00036600
00036700
00036800
00036900
00037000
00037100
00037200
00037300
00037400
00037500
00037600
00037700
00037800
00037900
00038000
00038100
00038200
00038300
00038400
00038500
00038600
00038700
00038800
00038900
00039000
00039100
00039200
00039300
00039400
00039500
00039600
00039700
00039800
00039900
00040000
00040100
00040200
00040300
00040400
00040500
00040600
00040700
00040800
00040900
00041000
00041100
00041200
00041300
00041400
00041500
00041600
00041700
00041800
00041900
00042000

```

```

ICHR=LBYTE(1)
IF(MAP(ICHR) .NE. 12) GO TO 35
C: COMMENT . BRACKET WITH CHARACTER S.
LBYTE(1)=KARSET(39)
LBYTE(2)=KARSET(38)
LBYTE(70)=KARSET(36)
LBYTE(71)=KARSET(35)
VREAD=71
GO TO 165
39 CONTINUE
IF(MAP(ICHR) .GT. 9) GO TO 42
C: LABEL . PREFIX A Q AND SUFFIX A COLON.
LJOP=1
N4=1
GO TO 28
40 CONTINUE
IF(LBYTE(N1+1) .NE. KARSET(50)) GO TO 192
LBYTE(N1+1)=KARSET(46)
C: CHECK DO FOR PROPER END STATEMENTS.
41 CONTINUE
IF(NUMDO .EQ. C .OR. LABDO(NUMDO) .NE. N2) GO TO 44
C: COUNT NUMBER OF ENDS TO APPEND.
NUMDO=NUMDO+1
GO TO 41
42 CONTINUE
IF(MAP(ICHR) .EQ. 50) GO TO 43
C: DON'T TRANSLATE LINE. DELETE 'B' PREFIX.
IF(MTYPE .GE. 3) GO TO 7
IF(MAP(ICHR) .EQ. 11) LBYTE(1)=KARSET(50)
GO TO 193
43 CONTINUE
C: FORTRAN STATEMENT FIELD.
IF(LBYTE(6) .NE. KARSET(50)) GC TO 192
44 CONTINUE
N1=6
45 CONTINUE
N5=1
46 CONTINUE
LJOP=N1+1
C: SCAN VARIABLE FOR CRACKING THE FORTRAN LINE.
IF(LJOP .LE. NREAD) GO TO 51
C: END OF FORTRAN LINE REACHED.
IF(N5 .NE. 1) GO TO 192
IF(KOMMON .NE. 0) GO TO 7
IF(IEQ .EQ. 0 .OR. KINDL .EQ. KINOR) GO TO 49
C: FLOAT TO FIX CONVERSION (OR VICE VERSA) NECESSARY.
N1=IEQ+1
N2=0
N3=2
N4=K INDL +51
N5=10
GO TO 152
47 CONTINUE
N1=NREAD+1
N2=0
N4=K INDL +53
48 IF(NUMBNC .EQ. 0) GO TO 73
CONTINUE
N3=2

```

```

00042100
00042200
00042300
00042400
00042500
00042600
00042700
00042800
00042900
00043000
00043100
00043200
00043300
00043400
00043500
00043600
00043700
00043800
00043900
00044000
00044100
00044200
00044300
00044400
00044500
00044600
00044700
00044800
00044900
00045000
00045100
00045200
00045300
00045400
00045500
00045600
00045700
00045800
00045900
00046000
00046100
00046200
00046300
00046400
00046500
00046600
00046700
00046800
00046900
00047000
00047100
00047200
00047300
00047400
00047500
00047600
00047700
00047800
00047900
00048000

```

00048100
00048200
00048300
00048400
00048500
00048600
00048700
00048800
00048900
00049000
00049100
00049200
00049300
00049400
00049500
00049600
00049700
00049800
00049900
00050000
00050100
00050200
00050300
00050400
00050500
00050600
00050700
00050800
00050900
00051000
00051100
00051200
00051300
00051400
00051500
00051600
00051700
00051800
00051900
00052000
00052100
00052200
00052300
00052400
00052500
00052600
00052700
00052800
00052900
00053000
00053100
00053200
00053300
00053400
00053500
00053600
00053700
00053800
00053900
00054000

```

N5= 1
GO TO 152
C: APPEND ENDS.
49 CONTINUE
IF (NUMENC .EQ. 0) GO TO 164
N4= 45
CONTINUE
NUMENC=NUMENC-1
N1= NREAD+1
N2= 0
GO TO 48
CONTINUE
N1= LOOP
I= L BYTE (LOOP)
I= MAP (I)
IF (I .EQ. 50) GO TO 46
C: SKIP BLANKS.
GO TO 52, 61, 63, 65, 66, 58, 75
1 VARIABLE OF SCANNER SET TO NEXT NON-BLANK.
52 CONTINUE
IF (IBGN .NE. 0) GO TO 125
IF (I .LT. 10 .OP. 1 .GT. 35) GO TO 192
IBGN= LOOP
C: FIRST CHARACTER IN STATEMENT FIELD MUST BE A LETTER.
53 CONTINUE
N2= 1
N3= 30
N4= 1
GO TO 16
CONTINUE
54 BASIC WORD LIST SWITCH. SWITCH POINTS ARE FOR THE FOLLOWING:
C: CONTINUE, DO, IF, COMMON, CALL, SUBROUTINE, FORMAT, READ, WRITE, PAUSE,
C: STOP, PROC, END, ENDFILE, GO, GO TO, 48 S, IAR S, A LOG, SORT, SIN, CCS,
C: RETURN
1 GO TO 55, 57, 74, 96, 57, 101, 152
2 , 152, 152, 150, 55, 164, 145, 152
3 , 103, 105, 117, 116, 115, 115
120, 120, 150, N2
55 CONTINUE
C: CONTINUE OR STOP. ERASE IT.
IF (N1 .NE. NREAD) GO TO 152
DO 56 I= LOOP, N1
L BYTE (I)= KAR SET (50)
CONTINUE
IF (NUMENC .EQ. C .OR. N2 .NE. 1) GO TO 165
NREAD= LOOP-1
N4= 13
GO TO 50
CONTINUE
57 DO STATEMENT.
N5= 6
GO TO 46
CONTINUE
58 IF (I .GT. 5) GO TO 152
N4= 2
GO TO 28
C: STORE THE LABEL.
59 CONTINUE
DO 60 I= LOOP, N1

```

```

60      LBYTE(I)=KARSET(50)
        CONTINUE
        NJ=DO=NUM DO +1
        LAB DO (NUM DO)=N2
        N5=2
        GO TO 46
C:CHECK DO NAME FOR POSSIBLE CONFLICT.
61      CONTINUE
        IF(I.LT.10.OR.I.GT.35) GO TO 192
        N2=26
        N3=30
        N4=2
        GO TO 16
        CONTINUE
        N5=3
C:CHECK FOR EQUAL SIGN.
62      GO TO 46
        CONTINUE
        IF(I.NE.44) GO TO 152
63      CONTINUE
        N5=4
        GO TO 46
        CONTINUE
        IF(I.GT.35) GO TO 152
64      IF(I.LT.10) GO TO 28
        N2=26
        N3=30
        GO TO 16
        CONTINUE
        IF(JMRK) 71,67,7C
65      CONTINUE
        N5=5
C:CHECK COMMA IN LABEL LIST.
        GO TO 46
        CONTINUE
        IF(I.NE.45) GO TO 152
66      CONTINUE
        LBYTE(LOOP)=KARSET(50)
        IF(JMRK.NE.0) GO TO 64
        JMRK=LOOP+4
        N2=0
        N3=2
        N4=44
        N5=5
        GO TO 152
67      CONTINUE
        N1=LOOP+8
        GO TO 64
        CONTINUE
        IF(N1.EQ.NREAD) GO TO 164
68      JMRK=-JMRK
        GO TO 67
        CONTINUE
        IF(N1.NE.NREAD) GO TO 192
69      I=I+30
        I=I+N1-LOOP
        INDEX=INDEX+1
        CALL SBYTE
        DO 72 I=LOOP,N1
70
71

```

```

00054100
00054200
00054300
00054400
00054500
00054600
00054700
00054800
00054900
00055000
00055100
00055200
00055300
00055400
00055500
00055600
00055700
00055800
00055900
00056000
00056100
00056200
00056300
00056400
00056500
00056600
00056700
00056800
00056900
00057000
00057100
00057200
00057300
00057400
00057500
00057600
00057700
00057800
00057900
00058000
00058100
00058200
00058300
00058400
00058500
00058600
00058700
00058800
00058900
00059000
00059100
00059200
00059300
00059400
00059500
00059600
00059700
00059800
00059900
00060000

```

```

72      LBYTE(I)=KARSET(50)
        CONTINUE
        NREAD=LOOP-2
C:PUT T HIRDO DO PARAMETER IN PLACE OF CURRENT BY VALUE.
        MSGDR1(40)=IBYT1
        MSGDR2(40)=IBYT2
        N1=IABS(JMRK)
        N2=1
        N4=40
        CONTINUE
        N3=2
        GO TO 95
74      C: IF STATEMENT
        IDPTH=IDPTH+1
        IF(IDPTH.GT.5) GO TO 152
        KINDST(IDPTH)=1
        CONTINUE
75      NPAREN(IDPTH)=1
        GO TO 46
        CONTINUE
76      C: LEFT
        PAREN=
        IF(IDPTH.EQ.0) GO TO 46
        IF(NPAREN(IDPTH)) 77,152,78
77      CONTINUE
        NPAREN(IDPTH)=0
78      CONTINUE
        NPAREN(IDPTH)=NPAREN(IDPTH)+1
        GO TO 46
        CONTINUE
79      C: RIGHT
        LSTPRN=LOOP
        IF(IDPTH.EQ.0) GO TO 46
        IF(NPAREN(IDPTH).LE.0) GO TO 152
        NPAREN(IDPTH)=NPAREN(IDPTH)-1
        IF(NPAREN(IDPTH).NE.0) GO TO 46
        C: FOUND THE MATCHING CLOSE PAREN.
        IF(KINDST(IDPTH).GE.3) GO TO 121
        N5=10
        IF(N1.LT.NREAD) GO TO 46
        GO TO 152
        CONTINUE
80      C: END OF IF CLAUSE
        C: INSERT THEN CLAUSE.
        N2=0
        N3=2
        N4=46
        N5=3
        GO TO 152
        CONTINUE
        N1=LOOP+4
        LBYTEIN1=KARSET(50)
        IFST=N1
        IEQ=0
        JMRK=KINDL
        KINDL=0
        KINDR=0
        IF(IDPTH.NE.1) GO TO 152
        IDPTH=0

```

```

00060100
00060200
00060300
00060400
00060500
00060600
00060700
00060800
00060900
00061000
00061100
00061200
00061300
00061400
00061500
00061600
00061700
00061800
00061900
00062000
00062100
00062200
00062300
00062400
00062500
00062600
00062700
00062800
00062900
00063000
00063100
00063200
00063300
00063400
00063500
00063600
00063700
00063800
00063900
00064000
00064100
00064200
00064300
00064400
00064500
00064600
00064700
00064800
00064900
00065000
00065100
00065200
00065300
00065400
00065500
00065600
00065700
00065800
00065900
00066000

```

C: RESET POINTERS FOR STATEMENT FOLLOWING IF STATEMENT.
 IF (KINDST(1)) .NE. 1) GO TO 45
 C: IF ABOVE NOT TRUE, THEN IT IS AN ARITHMETIC IF FORM.

J=0
 DO 82 I=1, 5
 K=ICLK(I)
 IF (MAP(K)) .EQ. 5) GO TO 152
 IF (MAP(K)) .GT. 5) GO TO 152
 J=10+J+MAP(K)
 CONTINUE

82 CONTINUE
 IF (J .EQ. 0) GO TO 152
 C: J IS THE NEXT LABEL AFTER THE IF.
 ICHK(3)=J
 ICHK(4)=0
 ICHK(5)=0
 ICHK(6)=0
 JCNT=4
 N5=8

GO TO 46
 CONTINUE NUMBERS.
 C: COLLECT LABEL
 IF (1 .NE. 45) GO TO 14
 JCNT=JCNT+1
 I=0

84 CONTINUE
 IF (1 .GT. 5) GO TO 152
 ICHK(JCNT)=10+ICLK(JCNT)+1
 IF (IN 1 .LT. NREAD) GO TO 46
 IF (JCNT .NE. 6) GO TO 152
 C: LABELS NOW ARE STORED IN ICHK.
 DO 85 I=1, NREAD
 LBYTE(I)=KARSET(50)

85 CONTINUE
 NREAD=IFST
 C: REMOVE LABELS FROM STATEMENT.
 N1=LSTPRN
 N4=JMRK+47

C: INSERT COMPARISON WITH ZERO INTO STATEMENT.
 86 CONTINUE

N2=0
 N3=2
 N5=4
 JCNT=N1
 GO TO 152
 CONTINUE
 IF (JCNT .NE. LSTPRN) GO TO 18
 JMRK=NREAD
 C: INSERT
 GO TO
 N1=NREAD+1
 N4=16
 GO TO 86

88 CONTINUE
 LSTPRN=LSTPRN+1
 IFST=NREAD+1
 IF (IFST .GT. 150) GO TO 152
 DO 89 I=1, 150
 ICHK(I)=LBYTE(I)
 CONTINUE
 JFLG=0
 JCNT=3

00066100
 00066200
 00066300
 00066400
 00066500
 00066600
 00066700
 00066800
 00066900
 00067000
 00067100
 00067200
 00067300
 00067400
 00067500
 00067600
 00067700
 00067800
 00067900
 00068000
 00068100
 00068200
 00068300
 00068400
 00068500
 00068600
 00068700
 00068800
 00068900
 00069000
 00069100
 00069200
 00069300
 00069400
 00069500
 00069600
 00069700
 00069800
 00069900
 00070000
 00070100
 00070200
 00070300
 00070400
 00070500
 00070600
 00070700
 00070800
 00070900
 00071000
 00071100
 00071200
 00071300
 00071400
 00071500
 00071600
 00071700
 00071800
 00071900
 00072000


```

90      CONTINUE
      JSH=2
      JCNT=JCNT+1
      IF(JCNT.GT.6) GO TO 7
      C:CHECK IF LABEL WITH NEXT LINE LABEL.
      IF(ICHK(3).NE.ICHK(JCNT)) GO TO 91
      JFLG=1
      GO TO 90
91      CONTINUE
      C:RESTORE LINE INTO LBYTE.
      DO 92 I=1,150
      LBYTE(I)=IFLNE(I)
      IF(I.LE.5) IFLNE(I)=KARSET(50)
92      CONTINUE
      NREAD=1
      C:TEST FOR SIMPLE GOTO DEFAULT CASE.
      IF(JCNT.EQ.6.AND.JFLG.EQ.0) GO TO 93
      C:INSERT PROPER RELATIONAL.
      N1=LSTPRN
      N2=N1+1
      N3=2
      N4=JCNT+37
      N5=6
      GO TO 152
93      CONTINUE
      N1=7
      N2=JMRK
      N3=0
      N5=6
      GO TO 152
94      CONTINUE
      C:APPEND FINAL LABEL.
      N1=NREAD+1
      N2=0
      N3=1
      N4=ICHK(JCNT)
      JSH=3
      CONTINUE
95      N5=7
      GO TO 152
96      CONTINUE
      C:COMMON STATEMENT.
      KCOMMON=1
      GO TO 45
97      CONTINUE
      IF(NTYPE.NE.1) GO TO 164
      C:CALL STATEMENT. CHECK FOR LDBYTE, SBYTE AND MIOP CALLS.
      N5=12
      GO TO 46
98      CONTINUE
      N2=66
      N3=70
      GO TO 16
99      CONTINUE
      IF(N1.NE.NREAD) GO TO 152
      NFN1(1)=76
      NFN1(2)=77
      NFN1(3)=N2+5
      NFN1(4)=78
      NFN1(5)=0

```

```

00072100
00072200
00072300
00072400
00072500
00072600
00072700
00072800
00072900
00073000
00073100
00073200
00073300
00073400
00073500
00073600
00073700
00073800
00073900
00074000
00074100
00074200
00074300
00074400
00074500
00074600
00074700
00074800
00074900
00075000
00075100
00075200
00075300
00075400
00075500
00075600
00075700
00075800
00075900
00076000
00076100
00076200
00076300
00076400
00076500
00076600
00076700
00076800
00076900
00077000
00077100
00077200
00077300
00077400
00077500
00077600
00077700
00077800
00077900
00078000

```

```

100      JCNT=0
      CJNT INUE
      JSM=2
      JCNT=JCNT+1
      IF(VFN1(JCNT)).EQ.C) GO TO 7
      JSM=5
      NS=VFN1(JCNT)
      GO TO 195
101      CJNT INUE
      C:SUAPDUT INE STATEMENT. RESET DICTIONARY CCUNT.
      INTRY=0
      IF(TRY=0)
      N2=N1
      N1=2
      N3=0
      N5=8
      GO TO 152
102      CJNT INUE
      LBYTE(NREAD+1)=KARSET(46)
      N1=NREAD+3
      N2=0
      N4=12
      C: INSERT PROC 72
      GO TO 73
103      CJNT INUE
      C:GO COMMAND. SQUEEZE INTO GOTO.
      I=LBYTE(N1+1)
      IF(MAP(I)).NE.50) GO TO 152
      J=N1+2
      DJ 104 I=J,NREAD
      LBYTE(I-1)=LBYTE(I)
104      CJNT INUE
      C:CLOSE THE SPACE BETWEEN GO AND TO AND TRY AGAIN.
      NREAD=NREAD-1
      N1=LOOP-1
      GO TO 45
105      CJNT INUE
      C:GOTO (NOW PROPERLY SQUEEZED).
      NGOTO=LOOP
      N5=9
      GO TO 46
106      CJNT INUE
      C:S IMPL E GOTO. PREFIX THE LABEL WITH A C.
      IF(I1.GT.9) GO TO 107
      N2=0
      N4=49
      GO TO 73
107      CJNT INUE
      C:COMPUTED GOTO. CHANGE TO SWITCH.
      IF(I1.NE.40) GO TO 152
      N1=NGOTO
      N2=LOOP
      N3=2
      N4=50
      N5=9
      GO TO 152
108      CJNT INUE
      C:MOVE THE ITEM FROM END INTO PARENS.
      NGOTO=NGOTO+12
      JCNT=NREAD

```

```

00078100
00078200
00078300
00078400
00078500
00078600
00078700
00078800
00078900
00079000
00079100
00079200
00079300
00079400
00079500
00079600
00079700
00079800
00079900
00080000
00080100
00080200
00080300
00080400
00080500
00080600
00080700
00080800
00080900
00081000
00081100
00081200
00081300
00081400
00081500
00081600
00081700
00081800
00081900
00082000
00082100
00082200
00082300
00082400
00082500
00082600
00082700
00082800
00082900
00083000
00083100
00083200
00083300
00083400
00083500
00083600
00083700
00083800
00083900
00084000

```

```

109      JMRK=0
        CONTINUE
        JCNT=JCNT-1
        IF(JCNT.LE. LOOP) GO TO 192
        I=LBYTE(JCNT)
        I=MAP(I)
        IF(I.EQ. 41) GO TO 110
        IF(I.LE. 35) GO TO 109
        IF(JMRK.EQ. 0) JMRK=JCNT+1
        IF(I.NE. 45 .AND. I.NE. 50) GO TO 192
        LBYTE(JCNT)=KARSET(50)
        THE COMMA.
        C: BLANK GO TO 109
        CONTINUE
110      IF(JMRK.EQ. 0 .OR. NREAD-JMRK.GT. 5)
           1 GO TO 152
        LOP=JMRK
        N2=26
        N3=30
        N4=4
        GO TO 16
        CONTINUE
111      DO 112 I=JMRK,NREAD
        LBYTE(NGOTO)=LBYTE(I)
        LBYTE(I)=KARSET(50)
        NGOTO=NGOTO+1
        CONTINUE
        NREAD=JCNT
        C: PREFIX ALL LABELS WITH A Q.
113      CONTINUE
        J=0
        CONTINUE
114      NGOTO=NGOTO+1
        IF(NGOTO.GE. NREAD) GO TO 164
        I=LBYTE(NGOTO)
        IF(MAP(I).GT. 9) GO TO 113
        IF(J.NE. 0) GO TO 114
        LABEL TO GET Q PREFIX.
        C:NEXT
        I=VREAD
        CONTINUE
115      LBYTE(I+1)=LBYTE(I)
        I=I-1
        IF(I.GE. NGOTO) GO TO 115
        LBYTE(NGOTO)=KARSET(26)
        NREAD=NREAD+1
        J=1
        GO TO 114
        CONTINUE
116      C: TABS
        FUNCTION. BLANK FIRST LETTER.
        LBYTE(LOOP)=KARSET(50)
        CONTINUE
117      IF(I.EQ. 50) GO TO 46
        C: CHECK FOR PRECEDING MINUS SIGN FOR '1' FIX.
        N3=LOOP
        N4=37
        CONTINUE
118      N3=N3-1
        I=LBYTE(N3)
        IF(MAP(I).EQ. 50) GO TO 116
        IF(MAP(I).NE. N4) GO TO 46

```

```

00084100
00084200
00084300
00084400
00084500
00084600
00084700
00084800
00084900
00085000
00085100
00085200
00085300
00085400
00085500
00085600
00085700
00085800
00085900
00086000
00086100
00086200
00086300
00086400
00086500
00086600
00086700
00086800
00086900
00087000
00087100
00087200
00087300
00087400
00087500
00087600
00087700
00087800
00087900
00088000
00088100
00088200
00088300
00088400
00088500
00088600
00088700
00088800
00088900
00089000
00089100
00089200
00089300
00089400
00089500
00089600
00089700
00089800
00089900
00090000

```

```

N4=N4+7
IF(N4.EQ.44) GO TO 118
C:PUT IN THE CORRECTION.
JCNT=NREAD-N1
N1=LOOP
N4=N2+67
N2=0
N3=2
GO TO 151
C:CONTINUE
119 C:ALOG, SQRT, SIN, COS FUNCTION CALLS.
IDPTH=IDPTH+1
IF(IDPTH.GT.5) GO TO 192
KINDST(IDPTH)=3
NFN1(IDPTH)=LOOP
NFN2(IDPTH)=N1+1
IF(N2.EQ.20) GO TO 75
C:CHANGE ALOG TO LN.
LBYTE(LOOP)=KARSET(50)
LBYTE(N1-1)=KARSET(23)
NFN1(IDPTH)=KARSET(50)
NFN2(IDPTH)=LOOP+1
NFN2(IDPTH)=N1
GO TO 75
C:CONTINUE
120 C:SIN, CJS -- MAKE INTO PROCEDURE CALL.
JCNT=NREAD-N1
N1=N1+1
N2=0
N3=2
N4=55
GO TO 151
C:CONTINUE
121 C:END OF CALLING ARGUMENT FOR ALOG, SORT, SIN, CCS.
JCNT=NREAD-N1
N1=LSTPRN
N2=0
N3=2
C:ADD ENDING CHARACTERS.
N4=52
N5=12
GO TO 152
C:CONTINUE
122 N1=NFN2(IDPTH)
N2=0
N3=2
N4=57
C:INSERT (SHORT
N5=13
GO TO 152
C:CONTINUE
123 N1=NFN1(IDPTH)
IDPTH=IDPTH-1
N2=0
N3=2
N4=52
C:INSERT LONG(
GO TO 151
124 C:CONTINUE
N1=NREAD-JCNT

```

```

00090100
00090200
00090300
00090400
00090500
00090600
00090700
00090800
00090900
00091000
00091100
00091200
00091300
00091400
00091500
00091600
00091700
00091800
00091900
00092000
00092100
00092200
00092300
00092400
00092500
00092600
00092700
00092800
00092900
00093000
00093100
00093200
00093300
00093400
00093500
00093600
00093700
00093800
00093900
00094000
00094100
00094200
00094300
00094400
00094500
00094600
00094700
00094800
00094900
00095000
00095100
00095200
00095300
00095400
00095500
00095600
00095700
00095800
00095900
00096000

```

```

125      GO TO 45
      CONTINUE
C: SCANNING RIGHT OF THE FIRST CHARACTER.
      IF(I .GT. 9) GO TO 127
C: CHECK THE NUMBER.
126      CONTINUE
      N4=4
      GO TO 28
      CONTINUE
      IF(I .GT. 25) GO TO 128
C: CHECK THE NAME.
      N2=15
      GO TO 53
      CONTINUE
      IF(I .EQ. 38) GO TO 13C
      IF(I .EQ. 39) GO TO 131
      IF(I .EQ. 40) GO TO 126
      IF(I .EQ. 41) GO TO 75
      IF(I .EQ. 44) IEQ=LOOP
      IF(I .NE. 42) GO TO 46
      IF(LOOP .GT. NREAD-3) GO TO 126
C: TEST FOR RELATIONAL.
      N2=31
      N3=38
      GO TO 16
      CONTINUE
129      C: RELATIONAL FOUND. DROP PERIODS.
      N1=N1+1
      I=LBYTE(N1)
      IF(MAP(I) .NE. 42) GO TO 152
      LBYTE(N1)=KARSET(50)
      LBYTE(LOOP)=KARSET(50)
      IF(N2 .LE. 36) GO TO 45
      LBYTE(N1)=KARSET(40)
      LBYTE(LOOP)=KARSET(41)
      GO TO 45
      CONTINUE
130      C: ASTERISK. CHECK FOR DOUBLE.
      I=LBYTE(N1-1)
      IF(MAP(I) .NE. 38) GO TO 46
      N5=83
      GO TO 195
      CONTINUE
131      IF(IEQ .EQ. 0 .AND. KINDL .EQ. C .OR. IEQ .NE. 0
      1 .AND. KINDR .EQ. 0) GO TO 46
C: ADD TRJNC FUNCTION TO FIX DIVIDE SCALING PROBLEM.
      JCNT=NREAD-N1
      J4PK=N1
      N3=0
      N4=0
      N5=1
      CONTINUE
      J4RK=J4PK-1
      IF(J4RK .LE. IBGN) GO TO 152
      I=LBYTE(J4RK)
      I=LBYTE(1)
      IF(I=N5 .EQ. 50) GO TO 132
      C: SKIP TRAILING BLANKS.
      N5=0

```

```

00096100
00096200
00096300
00096400
00096500
00096600
00096700
00096800
00096900
00097000
00097100
00097200
00097300
00097400
00097500
00097600
00097700
00097800
00097900
00098000
00098100
00098200
00098300
00098400
00098500
00098600
00098700
00098800
00098900
00099000
00099100
00099200
00099300
00099400
00099500
00099600
00099700
00099800
00099900
00100000
00100100
00100200
00100300
00100400
00100500
00100600
00100700
00100800
00100900
00101000
00101100
00101200
00101300
00101400
00101500
00101600
00101700
00101800
00101900

```

```

C:OPEN      IF(I.NE. 40) GO TO 134
              PAR EN.
              N3=N3-1
              IF(N3) 137, 133, 122
133          CONTINUE
C:CHECK      FURTHER FOR POSSIBLE FUNCTION.
              N4=JMRK
              N5=1
              GO TO 132
134          CONTINUE
              IF(I.NE. 41) GO TO 135
C:CLOSE      PAR EN.
              IF(N5.LT. 0) GO TO 137
              N3=N3+1
              GO TO 132
135          CONTINUE
              IF(N3.NE. 0.OR. I.EQ. 42) GO TO 132
C:CONT INJE FOR PERIOD OR WITHIN PARENS.
136          CONTINUE
              IF(I.GT. 35) GO TO 137
C:INTJ       A NAME OR NUMBER.
              IF(N4.NE. 0) N4=JMRK
              N5=1
              GO TO 132
137          CONTINUE
C:MARK       BEGINNING OF TRUNC FIELD BY JMRK.
              JMRK=JMRK+1
              IF(N4.NE. 0) JMRK=N4
              N2=0
              N3=2
              N4=81
              N5=11
              GO TO 152
138          CONTINUE
              N1=JMRK
              N2=0
              N3=2
              N4=82
              GO TO 151
139          CONTINUE
C:JNDECLARED ITEM NAME ERROR.
              N5=63
              NUMERR=NUMERR+1
140          CONTINUE
              JSW=4
              GO TO 156
141          CONTINUE
              JSW=2
              GO TO 45
142          CONTINUE
C:ITEM       DECLARATION.
              JMRK=LOOP
              JCNT=N1
              IF(N1.GE. NREAD) GO TO 146
              N5=11
              GO TO 46
143          CONTINUE
              IF(I.EQ. 40) GO TO 144
              N1=JCNT
              GO TO 146

```

```

00102100
00102200
00102300
00102400
00102500
00102600
00102700
00102800
00102900
00103000
00103100
00103200
00103300
00103400
00103500
00103600
00103700
00103800
00103900
00104000
00104100
00104200
00104300
00104400
00104500
00104600
00104700
00104800
00104900
00105000
00105100
00105200
00105300
00105400
00105500
00105600
00105700
00105800
00105900
00106000
00106100
00106200
00106300
00106400
00106500
00106600
00106700
00106800
00106900
00107000
00107100
00107200
00107300
00107400
00107500
00107600
00107700
00107800
00107900
00108000

```

```

144      CJNT INUE
C:DIMENSIONED ITEM
      IF(KOMMON .EQ. 0) GO TO 135
      N5=12
      GO TO 46
145      CONTINUE
      IF(1 .LE. 5) GO TO 46
      IF(1 .NE. 4) GO TO 152
C:CLOSE PAREN OF DIMENSIONED ITEM.
      CJNT INUE
146      IF(NTYPE .LT. 2) GO TO 45
C:OUTPUT THE DCL STATEMENT.
      DCL 147 I=1, 72
      ICMPRE(1)=KARSET(50)
      CONTINUE
147      N3=59
      IF(N2 .EQ. 0) N3=60
C:IF N2 IS ZERO, THE ITEM IS FLOATING. OTHERWISE, IT IS INTEGER.
      IBYT1=MSGOR1(N2)
      IBYT2=MSGOR2(N2)
      IVDX=IVCMP+7
      CALL LDBYTE
      N3=12
148      CONTINUE
      ICMPRE(N3)=LBYTE(JMRK)
      N3=N3+1
      JMRK=JMRK+1
      IF(JMRK .LE. JCNT) GO TO 148
      N1=JCNT
      N5=0
      GO TO 140
149      CONTINUE
      IF(N1 .NE. NREAD) GO TO 152
      IF(IIFRN .EQ. 0) GO TO 164
C:END STATEMENT. CHANGE TO QEND: END.
      N2=N1
      N1=LDOOP
      V4=61
      GO TO 73
150      CONTINUE
C:RETRY STATEMENT. CHANGE TO GO TO QEND.
      IFRTRN=1
      JCNT=NREAD-N1
      N2=N1
      N1=LDOOP
      N3=2
      N4=62
151      CONTINUE
      N5=14
      CJNT INUE
C:REPLACE CHARACTERS IN LBYTE ARRAY.
C:N1--FIRST REPLACEMENT POSITION.
C:N2--SECOND REPLACEMENT POSITION.
C:N3--0 DEL ETX, 1 NUMBER REPLACEMENT, 2 STRING REPLACEMENT.
C:N4--NUMBER FOR MESSAGE NUMBER, 0 LABEL IF MINUS.
C:N5--RETURN CODE.
      IF(N2 .LT. N1) N2=N1-1
      IF(NREAD .LT. N2) NREAD=N2
      IF(N3 .NE. 2) GO TO 153

```

```

00108100
00108200
00108300
00108400
00108500
00108600
00108700
00108800
00108900
00109000
00109100
00109200
00109300
00109400
00109500
00109600
00109700
00109800
00109900
00110000
00110100
00110200
00110300
00110400
00110500
00110600
00110700
00110800
00110900
00111000
00111100
00111200
00111300
00111400
00111500
00111600
00111700
00111800
00111900
00112000
00112100
00112200
00112300
00112400
00112500
00112600
00112700
00112800
00112900
00113000
00113100
00113200
00113300
00113400
00113500
00113600
00113700
00113800
00113900
00114000

```



```

C:REPLACEMENT STRING.
IBYT1=MSGDR1(N4)
IBYT2=MSGDR2(N4)
INDEX=IMCMP
CALL LDBYTE
N3=1
N4=IBYT2-IBYT1+1
GO TO 157
CNT INUE
IF(N3.EQ.0) GO TO 155
C:REPLACEMENT NUMBER.
N3=MAX IN
J=V4
N4=ABS(N4)
CNT INUE
IBYT1=N4/10
IBYT2=N4-10*IBYT1
N4=IBYT1
ICMPRE(N3)=KARSET(IBYT2)
IF(N4.EQ.0) GO TO 156
N3=N3-1
GO TO 154
CNT INUE
N4=-1
GO TO 157
CNT INUE
N4=MAX IN
IF(J.GE.0) GO TO 157
N3=N3-1
ICMPRE(N3)=KARSET(26)
C:PREFIX THE 0 BEFORE THE LABEL.
157 CNT INUE
IBYT1=N4
IBYT2=N3+N4
IF(I) 158, 161, 159
C:REDUCE SPACE.
N2=N2+1
IF(N2.GT.NREAD) GO TO 160
J=N2+1
LBYTE(J)=LBYTE(N2)
GO TO 158
CNT INUE
C:INCREASE SPACE.
J=IBYT1+1
LBYTE(J)=LBYTE(IBYT1)
IBYT1=IBYT1-1
IF(IBYT1.GT.N2) GO TO 155
CNT INUE
C:SPACE NOW CORRECT.
NREAD=NREAD+1
CNT INUE
IF(N3.EQ.0) GO TO 163
CNT INUE
LBYTE(N1)=ICMPRE(N3)
N1=N1+1
N3=N3+1
IF(N3.LE.N4) GO TO 162
CNT INUE
IF(1.GE.0) GO TO (45,43,81,87

```

```

00114100
00114200
00114300
00114400
00114500
00114600
00114700
00114800
00114900
00115000
00115100
00115200
00115300
00115400
00115500
00115600
00115700
00115800
00115900
00116000
00116100
00116200
00116300
00116400
00116500
00116600
00116700
00116800
00116900
00117000
00117100
00117200
00117300
00117400
00117500
00117600
00117700
00117800
00117900
00118000
00118100
00118200
00118300
00118400
00118500
00118600
00118700
00118800
00118900
00119000
00119100
00119200
00119300
00119400
00119500
00119600
00119700
00119800
00119900
00120000

```



```

178 J=7 178 I=K,NREAD
      ICMPRE(J)=LBYTE(I)
      LBYTE(I)=KARSET(50)
      J=J+1
      CONTINUE
      NREAD=NREAD-K+7
179 CONTINUE
      C:CHECK AND DON'T OUTPUT A BLANK LINE.
      DO 180 I=1,72
        IF(LBYTE(I).NE.KARSET(50).AND.
          LBYTE(I).NE.LSTCHK) GO TO 181
      1 CONTINUE
      GO TO 183
181 CONTINUE
      C:ATTACH LINE NUMBER.
      LINE=LINE+1
      LBYTE(79)=KARDUM
      LBYTE(80)=KARDUM
      I=78
      N=LINE
      CONTINUE
182 J=N/10
      K=N-10*J
      N=J
      LBYTE(1)=KARSET(K)
      IF(I-1.GE.72) GO TO 182
      IF(I-1.BUFF
      IBYT2=IBUFF+75
      INDEX=IMLBYT
      CALL SBYTE
      GO TO 3
183 CONTINUE
      IF(IERR.NE.0) GO TO 187
      IF(NREAD.EQ.0) GO TO 185
      J=NREAD
      IF(J.LT.72) J=72
      DO 184 I=1,J
        LBYTE(I)=ICMPRE(I)
      CONTINUE
      LSTCHK=KARSET(50)
      GO TO 174
184 CONTINUE
      IF(JSW.EQ.2) GO TO 7
      NREAD=NREAD-1
      DO 186 I=1,MAXLIN
        LBYTE(I)=ICMPRE(I)
      CONTINUE
      GO TO(192,192,50,141,100,1),JSW
186 CONTINUE
      C:ERROR LINE. PUT OUT LINE OF //
      NJMERR=NUMERR+1
      DO 188 I=1,72
        LBYTE(I)=KARSET(35)
      CONTINUE
      IERR=0
      GO TO 193
188 CONTINUE
189
```

00126100
00126200
00126300
00126400
00126500
00126600
00126700
00126800
00126900
00127000
00127100
00127200
00127300
00127400
00127500
00127600
00127700
00127800
00127900
00128000
00128100
00128200
00128300
00128400
00128500
00128600
00128700
00128800
00128900
00129000
00129100
00129200
00129300
00129400
00129500
00129600
00129700
00129800
00129900
00130000
00130100
00130200
00130300
00130400
00130500
00130600
00130700
00130800
00130900
00131000
00131100
00131200
00131300
00131400
00131500
00131600
00131700
00131800
00131900
00132000

```

C: END.      IF(NUMERR.EQ.0) GO TO 154
              PUT OUT SUMMARY.
190          DO 190 I=1,80
              LBYTE(I)=KARSET(50)
              CJNT INUE
              IBYT1=MSGDR1(65)
              IBYT2=MSGDR2(65)
              INDEX=INLBYT
              CALL LDBYTE
              K=50
              CONT INUE
191          I=NUMERR/10
              J=NUMERR-10*I
              NUMERR=I
              LBYTE(K)=KARSET(J)
              K=K+1
              IF(I.NE.0) GO TO 151
              GO TO 193
192          CJNT INUE
              CANNOT CRACK. PUT OUT ORIGINAL LINE AND //
              JSW=2
              IF(NTYPE.GE.3) GO TO 7
              IBYT1=IBUFF
              IBYT2=IBUFF+71
              INDEX=INLBYT
              CALL LDBYTE
              IERR=1
              CJNT INUE
193          NREAD=0
              GO TO 175
194          CJNT INUE
              IF(NTYPE.GE.3) GO TO 1
              JSW=6
              N5=80
195          CJNT INUE
              IF(NTYPE.GE.3) GO TO 7
              C: OUTPUT LINE IN ICMPRE IF N5 EQ ZERO OR IN MSGDR(N5)
              C: IF N5 NOT ZERO. DO NOT CHANGE LBYTE.
196          CJNT INUE
              DO 197 I=1,MAXLIN
              J=LBYTE(I)
              LBYTE(I)=ICMPRE(I)
              ICMPRE(I)=J
              IF(N5.GT.0) LBYTE(I)=KARSET(50)
197          CJNT INUE
              IREAL=NREAD
              IF(N5.EQ.0) GO TO 153
              IBYT1=MSGDR1(N5)
              IBYT2=MSGDR2(N5)
              INDEX=INLBYT+2
              IF(N5.EQ.80) INDEX=INLBYT
              CALL LDBYTE
              GO TO 193
              CJNT INUE
              STOP
              END

```

```

00132100
00132200
00132300
00132400
00132500
00132600
00132700
00132800
00132900
00133000
00133100
00133200
00133300
00133400
00133500
00133600
00133700
00133800
00133900
00134000
00134100
00134200
00134300
00134400
00134500
00134600
00134700
00134800
00134900
00135000
00135100
00135200
00135300
00135400
00135500
00135600
00135700
00135800
00135900
00136000
00136100
00136200
00136300
00136400
00136500
00136600
00136700
00136800
00136900
00137000
00137100
00137200
00137300
00137400
00137500
00137600

```